

FBIS

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FOREIGN MINISTRY DENIES JAPAN TO EVADE U.S. EMBARGO

OW081013 Tokyo KYODO in English 0806 GMT 8 Jul 82

[Text] Tokyo, July 8, KYODO -- Foreign Ministry officials denied Thursday that the government plans to sidestep a U.S. ban on exports to the Soviet Union of equipment made in Japan under U.S. license or by U.S. subsidiaries. "We are studying the situation and have not made any decision to notify the United States regarding our position," a senior official told journalists.

The mass-circulation YOMIURI SHIMBUN reported Thursday that Japan planned to notify the United States that it would not comply with a recent U.S. extension of economic sanctions against the Soviet Union to include goods produced overseas under U.S. license or by U.S.-affiliated firms.

President Ronald Reagan announced the extended sanctions on June 18 to protest the continuation of martial law in Poland. The YOMIURI said officials of the Ministry of International Trade and Industry (MITI) said Japan had decided to "overlook" any such exports to the Soviet Union, and would notify the United States by letter.

"That report is unfounded," the Foreign Ministry official said. He said a decision whether to approach the United States would depend on the results of the government's current study of the issues affecting Japan.

European countries have strongly criticized Reagan's move, aimed to withhold vital U.S. technology and delay completion of a natural gas pipeline between the Soviet Union and Western Europe. However, Foreign Ministry officials said the European pipeline was a very different problem from the Soviet-Japanese offshore oil and natural gas development near Sakhalin, which until last year had been excluded from U.S. sanctions. They discounted the possibility of Japan and the European countries coordinating their positions or adopting a joint approach vis-a-vis the U.S. embargo.

TRADE MINISTER CRITICIZES U.S. ECONOMIC POLICY

OW080445 Tokyo KYODO in English 0427 GMT 8 Jul 82

[Text] Hakone, Kanagawa Pref., July 8, KYODO -- Japan's trade minister Thursday criticized the Reagan administration for its economic sanctions against the Soviet Union and high interest rate policy.

Shitaro Abe, minister of international trade and industry, said that the United States' unilateral decision to expand sanctions against Moscow without full prior consultations with its allies in Western Europe and Japan have created problems within the Western alliance. "America's high interest rates have had serious effect" on the economies of West European countries and Japan, he said. "The United States needs to listen to the voices of its Western allies."

Abe took the swipe at the American policy in a speech before a two-day Japan-U.S. businessmen's meeting which opened here with some 100 industrialists and bankers of both countries participating. President Reagan's announcement of the sanctions last month has delayed the completion of a natural gas pipeline connecting Siberia with Western Europe and a Russo-Japanese oil project off Sakhalin.

Foreign Minister Yoshio Sakuruchi said in a prepared speech that Japan will purchase some yen 3 billion worth of American wheat this year, or three times the 1981 level, as part of food aid to poor countries. The arrangement, he explained, will represent an expansion of food assistance to developing countries by Japan and the United States and help America dispose of its surplus grain.

Former U.S. Treasury Secretary W. Michael Blumenthal stated that the present U.S.-Japan relationship is at its lowest point with Japan being in an "imports or death" situation following an "exports or death" situation in the 1960s. Blumenthal, who served under the Carter administration, said the Japanese yen was overly undervalued and called on Japanese monetary authorities to take steps to prop up the currency to a range of yen 180 to 200 to the U.S. dollar. The yen was traded at 258.75 to the dollar in early trading on the Tokyo foreign exchange market.

ROK FOREIGN MINISTER LEAVES FOR HOME

OW071057 Tokyo KYODO in English 1005 GMT 7 Jul 82

[Text] Tokyo, July 7, KYODO -- South Korean Foreign Minister Yi Pom-sok left here for Seoul Wednesday evening after three rounds of talks with his Japanese counterpart Yoshio Sakurauchi on Seoul's request for dollar 6 billion in loans from Japan. Yi stayed in Tokyo for five days as Sakurauchi's private guest en route home from the United States.

SUZUKI COMMENTS ON INCREASED DEFENSE SPENDING

OW071129 Tokyo KYODO in English 0810 GMT 7 Jul 82

[Excerpts] Tokyo, July 7, KYODO -- Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki indicated Wednesday that Japan's defense expenditure may exceed 1 percent of the country's gross national product in fiscal 1985.

The prime minister told newsmen his government is likely to hold defense spending to within 1 percent of the GNP in the budget for fiscal 1983 starting next April 1. The government has been keeping defense outlays to less than 1 percent of the GNP in coping with the so-called defense buildup outline drawn up by the government in 1976.

The U.S. has been pressing Japan to raise its defense expenditure to counter the Soviet Union's military buildup.

In his remarks regarded as hinting at a possible rise in Japan's defense outlays beyond 1 percent of the GNP in 1985, Prime Minister Suzuki said he believed there is no need to increase the amount beyond that level for the time being, but added that no one knows what the economy would be like in fiscal 1985-1987.

Suzuki's government budgeted yen 2.5 trillion (dollar 10 billion) for defense in the current fiscal year. This is 0.93 percent of the country's GNP and represented an increase of 7.75 percent from last year's spending.

Suzuki's remarks confirmed his reply to an opposition interpellator in the Diet Tuesday saying for the first time that defense spending may exceed the 1 percent limit in and after fiscal 1985.

BANK OF JAPAN GOVERNOR ON YEN DEPRECIATION

OW071132 Tokyo KYODO in English 0951 GMT 7 Jul 82

[Text] Tokyo, July 7, KYODO -- In a major policy switch, the governor of the Bank of Japan suggested Wednesday the central bank is prepared to apply a special interest rate to help shore up the yen's sagging value against foreign currencies. Haruo Maekawa told a news conference the bank would "take all necessary measures" to stem the yen's depreciation.

Maekawa told a Lower House Finance Committee session earlier in the day he would carefully discuss which action would have better effect -- continuing the present policy of guiding short-term interest rates higher or involving the Lombard-like special interest system.

The remarks represented the central bank's firm determination to support the yen using every means available, including application of the Lombard-like facility, central bank officials said later.

Maekawa also said at the news conference the West German mark's depreciation is one of reasons for the yen's continuing decline. "But that is not the sole cause of the yen's depreciation," he said. Maekawa defended his bank's interest rate policy, which he said is understood by monetary authorities abroad.

The dollar rose further on the Tokyo foreign exchange market Wednesday, hitting the yen 259 mark momentarily for the first time in 27 months. The greenback closed out the day at yen 258.85.

FUJITSU, HITACHI, NEC DEVELOPING SUPERCOMPUTERS

OWO51115 Tokyo KYODO in English 1032 GMT 5 Jul 82

[Text] Tokyo, July 5, KYODO -- Fujitsu, Ltd. Monday unveiled a computer for scientific use claimed to have the world's fastest processing speed. A Fujitsu spokesman said the supercomputer, Facom VP-200, has a data processing speed of 500 million flops (floating operations per second). This compared with the U.S. Cray Research, Inc.'s Cray X-MP and the American Control Data Corp. (CDC)'s Cyber 205, both with a speed of 400 million flops, so far known to be the fastest in the world, the spokesman said.

Hitachi, Ltd., another major computer maker, is believed to announce shortly the development of a supercomputer of about the same capacity as Fujitsu's VP-200 model.

Nippon Electric Co. (NEC) told KYODO news service that the company is also developing a supercomputer for scientific use with a data processing speed of 800 million flops. The model will be announced next year with marketing beginning from 1984, a NEC spokesman said, commenting on Fujitsu's announcement. Fujitsu, Hitachi and Nippon Electric have been keen to make an inroad into the scientific-use supercomputer market, so far nearly monopolized by Cray Research.

The Fujitsu spokesman said the new computer is for use in nuclear calculation, the analysis of meteorological data and data transmitted by resources exploration satellites and in the structural analysis of super-high-rise buildings and long and large bridges.

The supercomputer has also these features, according to the spokesman: It adopts the 64-kilobit static ram (random access memory), equivalent to the 256-kilobit dynamic ram, for the main storage for the first time in the world; it is as easy to handle as a general-use computer; it may be used in combination with not only Fujitsu's general-use computer but also with an IBM computer.

The spokesman said Fujitsu has already begun accepting orders, adding that shipment of the new model will begin in the October-December quarter of 1983. The rental charge for the VP-200 supercomputer will be yen 69 million (dollar 271,000). The spokesman said Fujitsu plans to lease 30 units of the new model in Japan and 50 to 60 units overseas, chiefly in the United States, over the next five years.

The VP-200 model is one of the two new supercomputer models announced Monday by Fujitsu. The other, VP-100, has a data processing speed of 250 million flops. Shipment of the VP-100 model will also begin in the October-December period of 1983, and the rental price will be yen 50 million (dollar 196,000) per month.

Takuma Yamamoto, president of Fujitsu, declared in announcing the supercomputer model that his company would maintain its existing computer strategy -- manufacturing computers compatible with IBM models. Referring to the recent computer espionage incident involving Hitachi and Mitsubishi Electric, Yamamoto said he ordered the staffers in charge of technology and development to be more careful in collecting information.

DPRK SCORES SOUTH'S DMZ 'PROVOCATIONS'

SK081036 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1022 GMT 8 Jul 82

[Text] Kaesong, July 8 (KCNA) -- At the 466th secretaries meeting of the Military Armistice Commission held today at Panmunjom, our side lodged a strong protest with the enemy side against continued military provocations committed by it against us in the Demilitarized Zone in wanton violation of the armistice agreement and agreed points between the two sides and demanded it to take practical steps.

According to the statement of the secretary of our side Colonel Kim Yon-ki, the South Korean puppet army on June 30 fired many rounds of machinegun and "M-16" automatic rifle bullets at out post near the Military Demarcation Line on the western sector of the front. The puppet army brought recoilless guns and mortars into several spots of the Demilitarized Zone on July 4 and 5 and brought there over 150 military personnel on July 3 to build a fortification.

The South Korean puppet army on June 27 hurled more than 30 fully armed combat personnel into a spot of the Demilitarized Zone to stage a military exercise and the U.S. imperialist aggressor army on June 25 brought 20-odd personnel armed with machineguns and automatic weapons to the Oryonggye Post in the MAC headquarters area for a military exercise. The violations of the armistice agreement committed by the enemy in the Demilitarized Zone and the MAC headquarters area numbered more than 880 cases in the period from June 23 to July 5 alone.

Saying that due to the criminal acts of the enemy a tense situation has been created in the Demilitarized Zone which may lead to an armed conflict between the two sides any moment, the secretary of our side lodged a strong protest with the enemy against its criminal acts. He strongly demanded the enemy side to take responsible steps lest such violations should be committed again.

Colonel Kim Yon-ki denounced the enemy's crafty attempt to justify its unwarrantable acts at the last MAC meeting by bringing forward secondary and business-like matters concerning the procedures of the meeting.

PRC FOREIGN MINISTRY DELEGATION DEPARTS

SK071613 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1557 GMT 7 Jul 82

[Text] Pyongyang, July 7 (KCNA) -- A friendship visiting group of the Chinese Foreign Ministry headed by Fu Hao, advisor to the ministry, left for home on July 7 by train. It was seen off at Pyongyang Railway Station by Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Kim Chae-sok and personages concerned and He Zhangming, charge d'affaires ad interim of the Chinese Embassy in Pyongyang.

MUNICIPAL PARTY GROUP RETURNS FROM USSR

SK080250 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2215 GMT 7 Jul 82

[Text] Pyongyang, July 8 (KCNA) -- The delegation of the Chongjin Municipal Committee of the Workers Party of Korea headed by its Secretary Yi Yong-pok returned home Wednesday by plane after visiting the Khabarovsk Maritime Province of the Soviet Union at the invitation of the Khabarovsk Maritime Provincial Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union.

The delegation was met at the airport by Secretary of the Pyongyang Municipal Committee of the WPK Yi Hyong-chom and Soviet Ambassador to Korea G.A. Kriulin and his embassy officials.

KWP WORKERS' DELEGATION RETURNS FROM GDR, USSR

SK070216 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2213 GMT 7 Jul 82

[Text] Pyongyang, July 8 (KCNA) -- The party workers delegation of the Workers Party of Korea headed by Choe Ik-kyu, vice-director of a department of the WPK Central Committee, returned home yesterday by air after visiting the German Democratic Republic and the Soviet Union under interchange plans. It was met at the airport by vice-director of a department of the WPK Central Committee Kil Chae-kyong; Soviet Ambassador G.A. Kriulin and his embassy officials and an official of the GDR Embassy in Pyongyang.

BURUNDI LEADER MEETS KYE UNG-TAE, DELEGATION

SK080505 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0355 GMT 8 Jul 82

[Text] Pyongyang, July 8 (KCNA) -- Jean-Baptiste Bagaza, president of Burundi, on July 5 met the delegation of the Workers Party of Korea headed by Comrade Kye Ung-tae, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and vice-premier of the Administration Council, attending celebrations of the 20th anniversary of the independence of Burundi, according to a report.

The head of the delegation conveyed cordial regards of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song to the president. The president expressed deep thanks to the great leader for offering cordial regards and sending a high-level delegation to attend celebrations of the 20th anniversary of the independence of Burundi and asked the head of the delegation to convey his wholehearted greetings to the great leader. He said that the attendance of the delegation of the Workers Party of Korea to independence day celebrations of Burundi was an expression of the excellent friendly relations existing between the Burundi and Korean peoples.

Though our two countries are far away from each other geographically, they are closely linked in ideology and purpose for the commonness of their past positions, he said. Noting that Burundi was following developments in Korea, the president unconditionally supported the struggle of the Korean people to reunify the country independently in accordance with the proposal put forward by the great leader President Kim Il-song at the Sixth Congress of the Workers Party of Korea and the proposal for national reunification advanced by him. We reject the South Korean puppets, he said, and stated: This is our basic principle and accords with the interests of our people.

The conversation proceeded in a friendly atmosphere. Present there were DPRK Ambassador to Burundi Sin Pyong-chol and Kanonko Philippe, member of the Central Committee of the Burundi Party of National Unity and Progress and national secretary in charge of production and economic development of the National Permanent Secretariat of the party.

'TEXT' OF KIM IL-SONG REUNIFICATION CONVERSATIONS

SK041130 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1111 GMT 4 Jul 82

[Text] Pyongyang, July 4 (KCNA) -- NODONG SINMUN July 4 carries the full text of the conversation of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song with the South Korean delegates to the high-level political talks between North and South Korea, on the occasion of the tenth anniversary of the publication of the historic North-South joint statement. Carrying the conversation, the paper says in its preface:

On May 3 and November 3, 1972, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song received the delegates of the South Korean side who came to North Korea to attend the North-South high-level political talks and conversed with them.

In his talk with South Korean delegate Yi Hu-rak on May 3, 1972, the great leader clarified the historic three principles of national reunification. In his talks with South Korean delegates Choe Kyu-ha, Yi Hu-rak and Chang Ki-yong on November 3, 1972, he mentioned the question of North-South cooperation.

The three principles of national reunification set out by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song in his talk with the South Korean delegates became the basis of the North-South joint statement, and they serve as the only correct reunification programme which enjoys the unqualified support and approval of the entire Korean people.

The three principles, the question of North-South cooperation and other reunification proposals advanced by him demonstrate their correctness and vitality more dearly as the days go by, and powerfully inspire the entire Korean people in their struggle for the countrys independent and peaceful reunification. Follows the full text of the conversation of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song with the South Korean delegates "on the three principles of national reunification":

Kim Il-song: On the three principles of national reunification conversation with the South Korean delegates to the high-level political talks between North and South Korea, May 3 and November 3, 1972.

1. On the three principles of national reunification

I am glad to meet you today. I am much delighted and also greatly moved that we, fellow countrymen, have met after a long separation owing to the division of the nation. You say you have come to discuss the question of national reunification in spite of all obstacles. Your act is very courageous and daring. It is very gratifying that the South Korean authorities have made a decision to participate in the North-South political talks and sent you as the delegate. We warmly hail the step.

In my speech of August 6 last year, I made it clear that we are ready to come into contact with all political parties including the Democratic Republican Party, social organizations and individuals of South Korea at any time. A few days after my speech, the South Korean side responded, with a proposal for North-South Red-Cross talks. Thus began the preliminary talks between the Red-Cross organizations of the North and the South, which led to the high-level North-South political conversation.

Between the North and the South which stood alienated from each other for a long time, the doors for contacts and dialogues have been opened and it has become possible for high-level representatives to meet and exchange their views with an open mind. This is a big step forward in the solution of the reunification question. At present the whole nation is longing for the reunification of the country. Today nothing is more urgent for the Korean people than national reunification. If we should fail to reunify the country as soon as possible and should allow national division to drag on, our nation may become a plaything of great powers and be divided into two for ever.

The most important indication which characterizes a nation is the commonness of language and cultural life. Even people of the same descent cannot be regarded as belonging to the same nation if they use different spoken and written languages and their cultures and customs differ. Now, as our country remains divided for long, the language, as well as the culture and way of life, is changing already in the North and the South. The longer the division of the nation, the greater the difference in the language and way of life will be.

After liberation some people in the northern half of the country insisted that the Korean alphabet should be reformed. But I opposed it. If we carry out an alphabet reform when the country is not reunified, the Korean people will be divided in two for ever. So I told the linguists at the time that an alphabet reform should be introduced, if ever, after the country has been reunified, but never before reunification. If any one side should carry out an alphabet reform while the country is divided, the North and the South will come to use different letters. Then, in the end our nation may be divided into two nations once and for all.

We cannot tolerate the Korean nation to be split into two for ever. We should reunify the country as soon as possible and hand over a unified country to the posterity. If we end national division and achieve reunification, our country can become a powerful state with a population of 50 million, a brilliant national culture, and a powerful national economy, which no one will dare provoke.

In order to reunify the country, it is necessary to correctly establish the fundamental principles which can provide the solution of the reunification question. This is most important. Only when there are fundamental principles agreed upon by the North and the South, can the two sides make joint efforts for reunification and successfully solve all problems concerning it. I believe that our reunification question should on all accounts be settled independently without foreign interference and peacefully on the principle of promoting great national unity.

First, national reunification should be achieved independently without reliance on outside forces and free from their interference.

Solving the reunification question independently on the principle of self-determination of peoples is the principled stand invariably maintained by the government of our republic.

If we depend on outside forces we cannot solve this problem. The question of Korean reunification is entirely an internal affair of our country. If we try to solve our internal affair by relying on outside forces without settling it on our own, it is a shame of our nation.

Some people are now trying to solve the reunification problem with guarantees afforded by foreign big powers. It is a great mistake. The imperialist powers do not want to see our country reunified. By nature, they like division and attempt to divide other countries and peoples by all means, because it is difficult to rule when the latter are united. Therefore, we should on no account rely on the great powers in settling the reunification question.

If contacts are established and talks are held within our nation, we can remove distrust and misunderstanding and achieve national unity and reunification. Why then should we ask for the help of great powers?

Under no circumstances should we tolerate foreign interference in the internal affairs of Korea. No foreign force has the right to meddle in the Korean affairs, and while there is foreign interference the question of national reunification cannot be solved in keeping with the desire and interests of our nation. The reunification of the country should be achieved by the Korean people themselves free from any foreign interference.

You say that the South Korean authorities, too, are opposed to foreign interference and intend to settle the question of national reunification independently of U.S. and Japanese involvement, and pledge that you will never become a stooge of the United States or Japan. If this is true, it is excellent.

If we are to reject foreign intervention and reunify the country independently, we must categorically oppose flunkeyism towards great powers.

I always say to our officials: If a man takes to flunkeyism, he will become a fool; if a nation falls into flunkeyism, the country will go to ruin; and if a party adopts flunkeyism, it will make a mess of the revolution and constructive work. If a man wants to be an independent being, he must never take to flunkeyism which means worshipping others blindly.

As our country is geographically located among big countries, flunkeyism has found room a great deal among our people historically. It hampered the advance of our people in building a new society after liberation. So we have tirelessly combated flunkeyism.

Let me take an example from the days after liberation. Immediately after liberation there were quite a few people who had been affected with flunkeyism even among those who styled themselves as communists. In Seoul at that time, a fellow, Pak Hon-yong by name, raved that he would make our country a member republic of another country. This had a very bad influence on the South Korean people and greatly hindered the settlement of the reunification question. Hearing his words, some people feared if our country was going to be subjugated again to a foreign country. In my speech before the people, therefore, I said that we would build a democratic society of Korean type, not a Soviet or American type, in the interests of the Korean nation.

When we advanced the policy of agricultural cooperativization in the postwar years, a number of people tried to find fault with it. Some argued how could we cooperativize agriculture when our industry had been devastated, alleging that European countries with developed industries had not yet undertaken full-scale agricultural cooperativization. Since flunkeyists used to accept willingly what people of big countries said, I refuted their argument with the words of Lenin. Lenin had said that a communal economy set up by a simple merger of peasants lands and farm implements would be much more superior to a private economy. So I said that our partys policy of agricultural cooperativization was in accord with Leninism and was to meet the requirement of our reality. I asked them how it could be that agricultural cooperativization after industrialization was the only correct way. In the end, they admitted that our policy was correct.

At that time, the circumstances of our peasants, in fact, were such that they would be unable to live on unless they united their efforts through cooperativization. The war had devastated agriculture, and the peasants were short of draught cattle and farm implements. The same was true of rich farmers. In this context, we saw to it that peasants organized cooperatives on the principle of voluntary membership and ran them by united efforts.

Originally, we Koreans are fond of pooling efforts and helping one another. Traditionally, our people have a good custom. For instance, if a neighbour has a wedding ceremony, the whole village offers the family contributions and various other aid, calling on them to congratulate them and have a pleasant time with them. In the postwar years, there were not many modern farm machines in our country. But we were able to cooperativize agriculture rather smoothly in a short time because life itself required it urgently and the peasants actively supported the cooperative policy.

In establishing economic relations with other countries, we have thoroughly rejected the flunkeyist tendency and held fast to an independent stand.

We have not tolerated any relations that may result in our economic dependence on other countries. We have established and developed economic relations with them on the principle of defending the national economy thoroughly, on the principle of complete equality. In our trade with developed socialist countries, we have made sure that we give them raw materials they need only when they give us those we need, and that we buy their machines only on condition that they buy ours. If this principle was not maintained in our economic relations with developed countries when our technology is not yet very highly developed, we would have to keep supplying raw materials to them and buying manufactured goods. This would end in leaving only empty mountains riddled with holes in our country. We cannot hand down such mountains to our posterity, can we?

We strove hard not to be economically subordinated to another country, that is to be self-supporting in the economy. If a people do not achieve economic independence through the building of an independent national economy, they cannot hope to exalt the external authority of their country and to have a say on the international arena. Since we have pursued an independent policy in the sphere of economic construction and built an independent national economy, nobody dares apply pressure on us.

In the past the worship of great powers was glaring in the field of literature and art, and we waged a resolute struggle against it.

Some of the writers and artists worshipped the European literature and art and produced works which were neither to the liking of the Koreans nor understandable to them. Once there were poets who worshipped Pushkin and musicians who adored Tchaikovsky. Even in creating an opera, these people patterned it on Italian ones. Flunkeyism was so rampant that some artists drew foreign landscapes instead of our beautiful mountains and rivers. During the fatherland liberation war I dropped in at a hospital where I found a picture of a Siberian landscape. It showed a bear crawling about the snow-covered ground under a large tree. So, I severely criticized people concerned. I told them: "There are many renowned mountains such as Mts. Kumgang and Myohyang. Why did you hang that kind of picture instead of a beautiful Korean landscape? What is the good of hanging such a picture in educating our people?"

The Korean people have a brilliant culture and have long lived in the beautiful land of three thousand ri. They will live in our beautiful homeland in the future, too. They cannot live in Siberia or in Europe. Therefore, our literature and art should, on all accounts, serve the education of our people in patriotic spirit. Internationalism cannot exist apart from patriotism. He who does not love his own country cannot be true to internationalism. Koreans do not like European artistic works. They do not want to enjoy artistic works which are not to their liking. We do not need the works which Koreans do not like and which are not congenial with their national feeling. That is why I gave a definition that the literature and art of socialist realism are national in form and socialist in content.

We conducted the struggle against flunkeyism by means of ideological struggle. Theoretical struggle to root out ideas of flunkeyism remaining in the minds of people. Through many years of struggle against flunkeyism, we could eradicate it completely and hold fast to chajusong (independence) in all spheres of the revolution and construction.

In the efforts to solve the question of national reunification, we must strongly oppose the tendency of flunkeyism to rely on foreigners disbelieving the strength of our own nation. We must reunify the country independently by the united efforts of the Korean nation.

Secondly, great national unity should be promoted by transcending the difference in ideas and systems. The question of our countrys reunification is not one of who prevails over whom. It is one of attaining the unity of a nation which has been divided by an outside force and realizing national sovereignty. In order to reunify the country, therefore, it is essential to proceed from endeavours to achieve unity between the North and the South and promote great national unity.

In order to promote great national unity, the North and the South should transcend their ideas and systems and refrain from pursuing hostile policies towards each other.

At present there exist different ideas and systems in the two parts of our country. In this situation, the North and the South should not try to impose their ideas and systems upon each other. We do not intend to impose the socialist system and communist ideology on South Korea. Neither should the South Korean authorities insist on "unification through annihilation of communism" or demand that we desist from communism. In other words, they should discard their "anti-communist" slogans.

The north and the south should discard hostile policies which obstruct unity and join efforts to find common denominators. If each side does not endeavour to find common denominators but opposes the other and argues over things of the past in an attempt to justify itself, the gap between the two sides will grow wider and wider and the reunification of the country will be delayed still more. This would be a grave crime against the country and the nation.

In our opinion, it is quite possible to find common denominators if the North and the South make joint efforts, basing themselves on a sincere desire for unity. We have worked hard to search for such common denominators in order to hasten the countrys reunification.

Of late, the South Korean authorities talk about "self-help", "self-reliance" and "self-defence". We considered that it is possible to find some common denominators here. We think that their "self-help", "self-reliance" and "self-defence" may have some common points with the independent policies of our party and the government of the republic. The country's reunification will be hastened if the North and the South find out one by one common denominators existing between them and, on this basis, achieve their unity.

What is important in achieving the great unity of the nation is to remove misunderstanding and mistrust between North and South.

Our country has been divided so long that there are a number of points on which the North and the South differ from each other and misunderstand and mistrust each other. As long as the two sides misunderstand and distrust each other, there cannot be achieved a genuine unity of the nation. A family cannot be formed without deep trust between husband and wife.

Even in the case of husband and wife, if they do not trust each other, they cannot live together and, in the long run, they will have to divorce. The North and the South should strive to eliminate mutual misunderstanding and mistrust.

If the North and the South are to eliminate misunderstanding and mistrust, the authorities and many personages of the two parts of the country should frequently get in touch with each other and have dialogues in good faith. If they get together and discuss any matters frankly and seriously, misunderstanding will be removed and mutual trust deepened.

Through our dialogue with you this time, the misunderstanding between the North and the South has already been alleviated to a considerable extent. The dialogue between the North and the South should have been held a little earlier.

We have thought that the South Korean authorities are going to be lackeys of U.S. imperialism and Japanese militarism and sell out the country. But you say that such will never be the case. You also say that the South Korean authorities will neither bring Japanese militarists into South Korea again nor sell out the country as the lackeys of the United States and Japan, and request us over and over again to believe it. So we can believe you and get rid of our past distrust.

The South Korean authorities say they have had a misunderstanding that we are going to "invade the South" and "communize" South Korea. But we have no intention to do these. We have declared on many occasions that we have no intention to "invade the South". We reaffirm this to you today. As for "communization", neither do we intend to "communize" South Korea nor would it be "communized" even if we tried to. Therefore, I think that you can now dispel the misunderstanding you have had because of the alleged "invasion of the South" and "communization". If we remove our misunderstanding and deepen trust through contacts and dialogue in this way, we will be able to achieve great national unity regardless of the differences in ideas and ideals, systems and religious beliefs.

Another important factor in achieving great national unity is that the North and the South should refrain from abusing and slandering each other.

For unity and cooperation, both sides should respect each other rather than abuse and slander. Should they continue abusing and slandering each other as they do now, the North and the South would not get on intimate terms, but rather the gap would widen. That is why they should first stop abusing and slandering each other.

Realizing economic cooperation between the North and the South is also very important in attaining great national unity.

The Northern half of the republic abounds in natural resources and has a developed heavy industry. South Korea has some foundations of light industry from the past. If the North and the South effect economic cooperation and meet each others needs, they will be better able to solve immediate economic problems, and rapidly develop the national economy with their own efforts without introducing foreign capital. If the national economy is developed through North-South cooperation, our nation will be better off than Japan or any other countries that are said to be developed.

The North and the South should advance jointly in the external relations, too. Only then will we be able to demonstrate the unity of our nation.

We consider that the North and the South will be able to promote great national unity in spite of the differences in their ideas and systems, political views and religious beliefs, if they all take a patriotic attitude and stand for national reunification. At present, even those countries and nations which have different ideas and systems, are in friendly relations and get along well. And there is no reason why the differences in ideas and systems should prevent our nation, which is of the same blood, from uniting and cooperating.

Whether one believes in communism, nationalism or capitalism cannot be an obstacle to great national unity. We are not opposed to the nationalists and capitalists in South Korea. The majority of the South Korean capitalists are national capitalists. We have been pursuing a policy of protecting national capitalists. For the sake of national reunification, we will unite and cooperate with the people of all strata in South Korea including nationalists and national capitalists.

Thirdly, national reunification should be achieved by peaceful means without resorting to arms.

The North and the South, one and the same nation, must not fight each other. We must reunify the divided country peacefully by all means. If peaceful reunification fails and another war breaks out in Korea, our nation will undergo disasters.

At present great powers of the world want to get on well with one another, refraining from quarrelling. Some time ago U.S. President Nixon visited China and said that it would be desirable to abstain from quarrelling with each other and maintain peace for one generation's time. After inspecting the Great Wall of China, he even said that no barrier should divide the people of the world. In the joint statement of China and the United States published as a result of Nixon's visit to China, the United States approved the five principles of peace which it had so far refused to recognize. It is good that the United States approved these principles. Needless to say, we shall have to wait and see how the Americans would put their words into action. More often than not the imperialists go back on their words. So there is no knowing clearly if Nixon spoke sincerely or not in China.

Commenting on Nixon's trip to China, our NODONG SINMUN wrote: If Nixon's words uttered after inspecting the Great Wall are serious, why does he not make efforts to remove the military demarcation line which runs across the central part of our country and to withdraw the U.S. soldiers who are swaggering about, wearing steel-helmets with the inscription of "MP"? I think this commentary is correct.

Nowadays, big powers of the world are trying to abstain from quarrelling and get on harmoniously with one another. Then why should one and the same nation fall out with itself? At the same nation, we must not quarrel among ourselves; we must reunify the country by peaceful means.

If the country is to be reunified peacefully without quarrelling between the North and the South, it is imperative, first of all, to reduce the armies of both sides. On several occasions, I said in my open speeches that the armies of the North and the South should be reduced sharply.

Reduction of the armies is the way to ease the tension between the two sides and to lessen the military burdens. The present military burdens of the two sides are very heavy.

We should make joint efforts to remove the military demarcation line which divides our country into North and South.

Danger of war cannot be removed in the present situation when large numbers of armed forces of both sides stand in confrontation across the military demarcation line. In such a situation, if the commander of a regiment or a division stationed in the area along this demarcation line lets firing start by mistake at a place, both sides will come to exchange fire, and this may lead to a conflict. This is very dangerous.

If in the future the North and the South give guarantees against the use of armed forces between them through sincere consultation, and put this into practice, their military equipment and personnel deployed in the areas on the military demarcation line will become unnecessary and the line itself can be eliminated.

At present, the North and the South say their armies are for self-defence. However, they should not undertake "self-defence" against each other. They must join efforts to defend themselves against foreign invasion.

The self-defence of our republic is always meant to oppose foreign aggression against our nation. We will never tolerate the aggression of outside forces against our country and people.

When the U.S. imperialists sent their armed spy ship "Pueblo" into the territorial waters of our republic, the naval forces of our peoples army captured it. This was a legitimate self-defense measure of our People's Army whose mission is to defend their country. But instead of apologizing to us, the Americans threatened us by bringing large forces including the aircraft carrier "Enterprise" to the East Sea. It was a flagrant infringement on and a grave challenge to our nation's sovereignty. We did not yield to the Americans threat and pressure. They attempted to start war by mobilizing large forces, so we made a firm determination to fight against them. Seeing that we did not succumb to their threat and pressure, they gave up starting a war and fled away. Had they unleashed war at that time our nation would have gone through another war and the authorities of the North and the South could not meet and have a peaceful talk like this today.

If any foreigners invade our land in the future, the North and South must unite and repulse the invaders. When all the Korean people unite their strength, they will certainly smash any aggressor.

We must eliminate military confrontation and ease tension between the North and the South by joint efforts, so that we can prevent another war in Korea and achieve the peaceful reunification of the country.

Through the recent talks we have found important common denominators of the North and the South and reached an agreement regarding the most cardinal problems.

The three principles which must be adhered to in realizing independent reunification without outside interference, in achieving great national unity by transcending the difference in ideology, ideal and system, and in reunifying the divided land by peaceful means without recourse to armed forces, are the starting point of and the basis for the solution of our reunification question.

You have agreed to solve the reunification question on the three principles, and you say the highest authorities of South Korea would also agree. So we can say we have reached a complete agreement on the three principles of national reunification.

I am very pleased that the three principles of national reunification have been agreed upon between the North and the South in our talks today.

The three principles of national reunification upon which the North and the South agreed through joint consultation are absolutely just principles which will enable our nation to solve the reunification question in conformity with its aspirations and demand. We must reunify our country on the basis of these three principles. You said that you would take them as the basis for your future actions. If you do so, other problems concerning the solution of the reunification question can also be settled successfully and our nations reunification will be achieved at an early date.

Now that the basic principles of reunification have been agreed upon, we must find the concrete ways of putting them into effect to unite the whole nation and reunify our country. We must proceed from the three principles in seeking concrete ways for national reunification. When the North and the South study profoundly and sincerely consult each other on the basis of the three principles of independence, great national unity and peaceful reunification, they will be able to find the successful way towards reunification.

To find the reasonable way to the independent and peaceful reunification of the country, we have to develop further political consultations between the North and the South and carry on contacts and dialogues more briskly.

I think that political consultations have already begun through the meetings and talks held this time between the high-ranking representatives of the North and the South. North-South political consultations having been started, we must further them to bear a good fruit.

You have come first to Pyongyang, so I would like to send our representatives to Seoul in reply. I think that if mutual trust increases and various conditions become ripe in the process of frequent visits of representatives from the North and the South, summit talks will also become possible.

In the future representatives of the North and the South must exchange frequent visits and have talks on many occasions.

The misunderstanding and distrust created between the North and the South during the nearly 30 year-long division after liberation can never be eliminated through one or two contacts and dialogues. With one or two consultations we will never be able to find enough concrete ways for the solution of the reunification question. Through our talks this time we have solved fundamental problems upon which the North and the South misunderstood each other and have found important common denominators, but many problems are yet to be solved to reunify the country. These problems can be solved only through frequent contacts and sincere consultations between representatives of both sides.

In the North-South negotiations and consultations, the points of mutual misunderstanding and all other problems concerning national reunification must be discussed. Any dissenting opinions must be aired frankly for discussion. If they are kept to oneself, the differences cannot be solved. A misunderstanding, however insignificant, must be discussed openly and settled in good time.

The North-South negotiations must proceed from the principle of deepening mutual understanding, finding common points and increasing their unity. Our representatives and yours may advance different views in seeking the way to national reunification. So they may argue for the justness of their own views respectively. But the arguments should always be intended for finding commonness and achieving unity; they should not head for split.

I think it reasonable to organize and run a North-South Joint Commission or the like in order to coordinate the North-South relations correctly and successfully solve various problems regarding the reunification of the country.

Coordinating work should be conducted in practice by organising a joint commission. If only general talks are held, big progress cannot be made in bringing about national unity and reunification.

The joint commission will be so-chaired by persons in high authority appointed respectively by the authorities of the North and South and be composed of necessary members. It takes only a little time to fly between Pyongyang and Seoul. So, the commission can be steered, you coming over to Pyongyang and our people going to Seoul.

Once the joint commission is formed, there will be many problems to be settled by it. It should opportunely discuss and settle various problems arising from the relations between North and South, including the problem of one side refraining from slandering the other side and the problem of preventing military conflicts. At the joint commission one side should not force its will upon the other; problems raised should be seriously discussed until mutual understanding is reached to conform with the purpose of unity.

A direct telephone line may be installed between Pyongyang and Seoul, by which to discuss problems at any time. If there arises even a minor problem which may hamper national reunification or cause misunderstanding between both sides, it is necessary to inquire about it at once by telephone, talk it over and settle it promptly.

The three principles of national reunification agreed upon this time between North and South serve as a reunification programme to be put into effect jointly by the entire Korean nation. I think it a good idea to make public these three principles so that the entire Korean people and the world's people will know them.

The publication of the three principles of national reunification is good both for the education of our people and for demonstrating the unity of the Korean nation to the world. If we publish the reunification programme agreed upon between North and South, all compatriots at home and abroad will have a consensus of opinion, being aware that we are going to reunify the divided country independently and peacefully on the principle of a great national unity, and all segments of people will have a great encouragement from it. When we publish the joint reunification programme of the nation, the world's people will know that the Korean people are a great united people and the foreign forces opposed to our country's reunification will clearly understand that they will never be able to divide the Korean nation permanently, however hard they may try.

As for when and how we should publish the three principles of national reunification, it had better be discussed in the course of the forthcoming dialogue. I think it will do to publish it after you go back to Seoul and the South Korean authorities have discussions and delegates of the North and South meet again and reach an agreement.

Since you took the trouble to come to Pyongyang, you had better stay another day and have talks with our officials.

Your visiting us is a patriotic deed. Man should be a patriot, not a quisling. Man should do things beneficial to his country and people even if he lives for a day. Only such a life is glorious and worthwhile.

We can say that the current North-South talks were a success. I hope you to come to Pyongyang frequently from now on.

2. On realizing North-South collaboration.

It gives me pleasure to meet you South Korean delegates again. Last time the delegate came alone from the South Korean side. But this time you have come together. If the North and South have frequent contacts like this, it will be greatly helpful towards the settlement of the question of national reunification, I think.

There was some progress in the work for national reunification after the publication of the North-South joint statement. In the past our people, torn apart in the North and the South, were even unable to meet each other. But, today delegates visit each other to meet. This is already a progress. If delegates of the North and South visit and meet each other frequently, get acquainted and exchange views with each other, they can settle many problems for national reunification.

We must reunify the country as soon as possible at all costs. If we fail to reunify the country and keep it divided, our nation will remain partitioned in two for ever.

Our nation must never be divided in two. Koreans have lived as a single nation on one and the same territory from remote times. Our people are of one and the same blood and have one culture and history. The Korean people have a strong national spirit and a high national pride. Having occupied our country for 36 years, the Japanese imperialists even forced the Koreans to change their surnames in Japanese style, fussing about "Japan and Korea are one." But they could not succeed in making Japanese of Koreans. How can such a nation be divided into two today? We must never allow our nation to split but reunify the country without fail within our generation.

Brothers both in the North and the South must be having the same desire for national reunification. I think you are on this visit to us because you, too, wish national reunification.

But since even the publication of the North-South joint statement, "confrontation accompanied with dialogue," "competition accompanied with dialogue" are voiced from among the press circles in South Korea. Confrontation or competition literally means contending with each other for victory. In that case, there will be winner and loser. Contending with other country or other nation might be a different matter. But one and the same nation should not engage in confrontation and competition. If they do this, they will not be able to unite and reunify the country.

The North and the South should cooperate, instead of engaging in confrontation and competition. Cooperation implies united efforts and joint work. Since the North-South dialogue has begun, I think, it is time for cooperation now. The North and the South must not confine themselves to the dialogue, but must go one step forward to cooperation.

When the North and the South cooperate with each other, strengthen of the nation will further grow in this course, and solid foundations for national reunification be laid. Only when they work together, can they overcome all their difficulties successfully and achieve earlier the cause of reunification, the greatest national desire.

The North and the South should cooperate, to begin with, in the economic field.

If they begin with economic cooperation and work together step by step, they will be able to remove misunderstanding and understand each other better. If they merely say they trust each other, it will be impossible to know who has what in his mind. When working together, they will resolve misunderstood problems, trust each other better and achieve national unity.

Our country has a large population and rich natural resources. The North-South cooperation will enable us to develop our national economy rapidly and make our country rich and strong. Economic cooperation between the two parts of the country will resolve the problem of the people's livelihood better and bring as happy a life to our people as any other people enjoy.

There is every possibility of this economic cooperation. The North and the South can exploit mineral resources jointly, develop the division of labour and interchange and use jointly the results of scientific and technological researches.

The northern half of the republic is very rich in mineral resources, deposits of iron ore in particular is unfathomable.

The Japanese imperialists are said to have plundered a great deal of our resources in the past. But they just licked the rind of a watermelon, so to speak. Our prospecting workers have discovered large iron ore deposits in the places where the Japanese imperialists said there was nothing. An iron ore deposit with an estimated amount of hundreds of millions of tons was recently discovered in Kaechon District and another with thousands of millions of tons also was secured in South Hwanghae Province. A colossal amount of iron ores is deposited in Pungsan and many other northern inland areas. It is more than ten billion tons even according to the preliminary estimate made by our prospectors.

The quality of our iron ores is very high. All our iron ores contain over 35 per cent of iron. This indicates that they are of good quality from an international point of view. At present the Japanese gloat over our iron ores.

The northern half is abundant not only in iron ores, but also in other mineral resources such as lead, zinc and copper. In former days the Japanese imperialists claimed that there was no nickel in our country. However, we found it for ourselves later and are producing a great deal of alloys.

It is said that South Korea is building industry, but I presume that it is a problem how to supply the raw materials it needs. They may import them, but why buy them from far-off foreign countries, while our country has inexhaustible resources? If the North and the South join hands and develop the abundant mineral resources, it will be possible to develop the metal and engineering industries and many other branches, without going to the trouble of importing them.

Only when we rely on our own raw materials in developing the engineering industry, can we increase the economic power of the nation. Since immediately after liberation we have exerted great effort to develop the engineering industry. The result is that it is on a very high level of development now. If we are to maintain economic relations with other countries on an equal footing and improve the people's living conditions, we should develop the engineering industry and make machines for export. At present we export trucks, tractors and many other machines, and there are large demands for them.

Aquatic resources, too, are abundant in the northern half of the republic.

Every year 5-6 million tons of pollacks swarm into our East Sea. This is the figure estimated by scientists and the exact amount still remains unknown. It is said that when their swarming is at its height, the shoal is 3,000 metres wide and 5,000 metres long and the depth is unfathomable. Though such a tremendous amount of pollacks rush in shoal after shoal, we are in a position to catch only 600,000 tons at most. This means that we catch only 10 per cent of the fish that surge in. According to scientists, the resources of pollacks do not shrink even if they are caught up to 50 per cent. Therefore, we may catch 2.5 million tons of pollacks, in our East Sea every year. If the fishermen in the North and the South pool their efforts, it is possible to catch a great deal of them.

This will enable them all to be well-off.

We deem it necessary that the North and the South divide work in the economic sphere. If the economy is developed through division of production between the North and the South, one producing this and the other producing that, this will markedly lighten the burdens of both sides and give them much benefits economically.

We should realize North-South cooperation in the cultural sphere, too.

This alone will enable the Korean people to preserve their peculiar national traits as a homogeneous people and will ensure the uniform development of our national culture.

The North and the South should cooperate in the sphere of linguistics and develop our national language in a unified way. When people from both parts of the country meet and speak to each other, they find many words incomprehensible, and this sometimes causes misunderstanding between them. If the North-South gap in language is enlarged, national division cannot be evaded. We should thoroughly prevent the language differentiation from causing our nation to be split into two different nations. Linguists in the North and the South should cooperate with each other in their research and readjustment work for ensuring the commonness of spoken and written language. When they get together and discuss, they will be able to keep the merits of our language alive and to develop them further.

In the sphere of science, too, the North and the South should realize exchange and cooperation. In the two zones there are many talented scientists. In one scientific branch the scientists in the North may be better informed than those in the South, and in another scientific branch the latter better informed. Therefore, if the scientists in the two zones join strength and wisdom, they can achieve great success in scientific research and rapidly develop our country into a modern industrial state.

We should also realize cooperation in the field of sports. If the North and the South cooperate in this sphere, they can bring about good results in international contests. Our sportsmen register excellent results in international events even when taking part in them separately. If the North and the South form a single team and jointly enter international games, they will be able to hold the supremacy. Originally, the Korean people have a strong fighting spirit. This is well known to the people of the world. In international events our sportsmen win the games more often with their fighting spirit than with their techniques. In the future, we must see to it that a single team is formed with excellent players selected from the two zones to participate in Olympic and other international games.

The North and the South should cooperate with each other not only in the economic and cultural fields but also in the political domain.

Economic and cultural cooperation should naturally develop into political cooperation. Only when we cooperate with each other politically, can we effectively cooperate both in economic and cultural fields.

You and we differ from each other in the methods of viewing things. So there may be difference in views in realizing cooperation. You look into each of the problems separately as if they were isolated, but we study things from the viewpoint that they are all interrelated, acting upon one another. All fields of society including politics, the economy, culture and military are related with one another and develop through interaction. This is a law of the social movement. No social problem can find a correct solution unless it is viewed in its relation with other problems. If political questions are to be settled, economic and cultural problems should be resolved and vice versa.

If the North and the South do not cooperate politically, their economic and cultural cooperation cannot be realized effectively, even though both sides wish to.

For instance, the problem of finding out families and relatives separated to the North and the South now under discussion at the talks between the Red Cross organizations of the North and the South looks like a simple question at first, but it cannot be settled easily so long as political distrust exists between the North and the South.

It is said that among the representatives from South Korea at the time of the North-South Red Cross talks there was a person who had his relative in the North. I was told that, when our officials had asked him to meet his relative over here, he had declined it, saying that he would meet him later. I think this was because he was hesitant to see his relative in the northern half. I presume that at present there are people in South Korea who are hesitant to meet their relatives in the North and also those who make a secret of their relatives living in the North. Such being the situation, the efforts of the North-South Red Cross organizations alone would not be enough to find out properly the families and relatives separated to the North and the South and help them meet each other freely. So we consider that if this matter is to be settled satisfactorily, political cooperation must be realized between the North and the South.

The question of easing the tensions between the North and South and reducing armaments, too, can only be resolved when political cooperation is realized.

As a matter of course, the problem of peacefully reunifying Korea without recourse to arms between the North and South is clarified in the North-South joint statement. Although the joint statement declared that the North and the South would not resort to arms, both sides are continuing war preparations, for fear of possible war in the future. You continue to purchase guns from abroad with aid from the United States and we continue to manufacture them on our own. As long as this situation continues, tensions in our country cannot be eased. Today in our country there are many soldiers, and the military burdens on our people are heavy. A total of 200,000 troops for the North and South will be enough to defend the country from foreign invasion. If they cooperate politically, the North and the South can deepen their trust, ease tensions, reduce the military strength to some 100,000 respectively and thus lighten the military burdens on the people.

Only when political cooperation is realized can all problems arising in the economic, cultural and military fields be settled. Therefore, we should not confine ourselves to economic and cultural cooperation, but go further to political cooperation.

Political cooperation is not a difficult problem at all. There is no reason why we should not cooperate politically. The existence of different systems in North and South is by no means an insurmountable barrier to political collaboration.

It seems that at present some people in South Korea take socialism for something to fear, but it has nothing to be afraid of.

We set off to build socialism immediately after the war. I proposed a task of building socialism in the theses published in April 1955.

The building of socialism was urgently required in view of the situation in our country after the war. The three-year war reduced towns and villages to ashes and utterly destroyed industry and agriculture. During the war, most of moderately well-off and rich peasants in the countryside had been bankrupt, to say nothing of poor peasants and handicraftsmen. Traders and manufacturers, too, had been reduced to the same plight as handicraftsmen or small traders were in.

In a word, they could hardly earn their living unless they pooled their efforts, and they urgently demanded cooperativization. Hence, we advanced the policy of cooperativizing the individual economy in town and country and carried it out strictly according to the principle of free choice. We did not expropriate rich peasants in the countryside and private traders and industrialists in towns, but drew them into socialist cooperatives and made them socialist builders.

We lacked in cattle, farm implements and manpower after the war. Even under this difficult situation we effected agricultural cooperativization and pooled the peasants efforts, with the result that we were able to carry out irrigation projects on a large scale and develop the rural economy quickly.

I will not go into details of the advantages of the socialist system set up in the northern half of the republic. When South Koreans witness the reality here in the North in the future, they will know that the socialist system is in no way something to fear but a good system. So, there is no reason that the North and the South cannot realise political collaboration and unity.

I consider it reasonable to effect the North-South confederation in carrying out political collaboration between North and South.

The north-south confederation we propose is to set up a unified state leaving for the time being the present political systems both in North and South as they are. Representatives of all political parties and social organisations, delegates of all strata and prominent figures will get together to organize a Supreme National Council, in which they will jointly discuss and decide important problems for the development of the nation and carry out activities on the international arena under a single state name. This will precisely be the confederation. It would be a good idea to call the confederal state the Confederal Republic of Koryo after a unified state that is well known to the world. This confederation will make it possible to fully realize contact and collaboration between the North and the South throughout all spheres and increase the international prestige of our nation.

Why should we, the homogeneous nation, enter the international arena as two states? I never agree to the separate entry of North and South into U.N. as long as our country remains divided.

I think we will reach a better agreement if we further discuss specific matters concerning the confederation in future.

I was told that you have no objection either to bringing about political, economic and cultural collaboration between the North and the South. Then, you should strive to put it into practice quickly.

What is important in realising collaboration between North and South is to discard each others misunderstanding and distrust. Smiling in appearance while misunderstanding and distrusting each other at heart will not settle the matter. Both sides should remove each others misunderstanding and distrust; this is the only way to quickly realize the North-South collaboration, I think.

We will believe you since the South Korean authorities say that they will push U.S. troops out and will not usher in Japan. The question is that the South Korean side misunderstands and distrusts us. We are the same fellow countrymen gathered here, so, if there is anything you are misunderstanding, you should tell us frankly. If you conceal your disagreement and just read out the prepared statement before going back, it is impossible to remove misunderstanding.

In order to dispel misunderstanding, we should have a frank dialogue. If they are to achieve unity and cooperation, the North and the South must refrain from abusing and slandering each other. We are taking patience with regard to the slanders of the South Korean authorities against us. If you really want collaboration with us, you must stop your anti-communist propaganda. Since we are desirous of collaborating with the South Korean side, we will not slander you. When I met the South Korean representative last, I said it would be better to form and run a kind of North-South joint commission so as to properly coordinate North-South relations and successfully solve problems arising in reunifying the country. We should form a North-South Coordination Commission this time. I think there will be no big trouble. We should form it quickly and run it properly.

The coordination commission should not engage in empty talks but properly coordinate North-South relations and steadily solve various problems arising in national reunification one by one. It would be a good idea that upon the formation of the commission, both sides, in token of mutual trust, should take measures to curtail their respective armed forces, set political prisoners free and guarantee the freedom of activities to political parties.

The door between the North and the South, which has been opened now, must not be closed again. If it is closed again, we shall be blamed by the world's people as well as by our nation. Once we have opened the door and begun to tackle with the task, we should acquit ourselves well of it and exalt the honour of the Korean nation before the whole world.

The sooner the country's reunification, the better. If we delay the solution of the reunification question indefinitely, there will be nothing good for us. We should, all of us, work together and reunify the country as early as possible.

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[Text] Today the Korean people mark the 10th anniversary of the announcement of the historic 4 July North-South joint communique which threw new light on reunification of the land of 3,000 ri. Assuming as its main point the three great principles of independence, peaceful reunification and grand national unity for reunification of the fatherland, which were put forward by Comrade Kim Il-song, the pivot of fatherland's reunification and the sun of the nation, the 4 July North-South joint communique was a solemn national salvation cannonade sounded across the barriers of the truce line for the first time. It was a common national program for reunification reflecting the desire and will of fellow countrymen for the reunification.

Those who saw a red light in the colonial rule on Korea from the North-South joint communique, a milestone for reunification, were none other than the U.S. imperialists. Due to the U.S. imperialists' two-Koreas plot, the dawn of reunification, which was once illuminated with the ideas of the 4 July communique, is fading into the tragedy of permanent division and the truce line splitting the nation's land is turning to a border line.

The history of the past 10 years fully reveals that the U.S. imperialists are a curse in the road of reunification, trampling underfoot the Korean people's sovereignty, and are the incarnate of aggression and splittism. On the occasion of the 10th anniversary of the publication of the 4 July North-South joint communique, the Central Committee of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification announces its white paper charging the criminal acts of the U.S. imperialists who hindered our people's independence and sacred cause of reunification and pursued permanent division.

1. The fatherland's reunification will put an end to the U.S. imperialists' colonial policy on Korea and permanent division of the nation will open up a road for the U.S. imperialists' colonial policy on Korea. The policy of the two states and two peoples is the target of the U.S. imperialists' colonial rule over Korea and a basic strategy on the Korean Peninsula. Proceeding from this, the U.S. imperialists are desperately adhering to the two-Koreas plot.

Even at the time when the North-South joint communique was announced, the cunning U.S. imperialists sounded two different and contradictory tunes of "welcome" and "rejection." The official announcement issued by the spokesman of U.S. State Department on 5 July 1972, the day after the announcement of the joint communique, was that the United States welcomed the communique. However, this was a cunning trick of the splittist U.S. imperialists to embellish themselves as friends of the Korean people and supporters of reunification of the fatherland. The true intention of the United States was exposed to the public when the people's spirit for reunification was enhanced like an active volcano.

The U.S. imperialists, extremely embarrassed by the rapidly growing cause for reunification of the fatherland, instigated the South Korean rulers to rave that they cannot judge their destiny from a piece of paper and that we should not be excessively excited. They also raved that even if talks between the North and the South progress, the United States will remain in South Korea as a powerful force.

This was the official reaction of the White House applying the brakes to the realization of the North-South joint communique. The opposition of the United States to the 4 July North-South joint communique was more nakedly revealed by its act of totally rejecting the principles of independence, peaceful reunification and grand national unity. Achieving reunification in an independent manner is the great principle for reunification of the fatherland. The principle of independence is a basic cornerstone for reunifying the nation by ourselves. However, the U.S. imperialists challenged the principle of independence. They maintained and strengthened the U.S. Army and Air Force in South Korea rather than withdrawing U.S. troops and discontinuing intervention in the internal affairs of South Korea. They took the rude attitude of ruler and aggressor, raving that they would protect South Korea in any case. On 5 July 1972, the day after the announcement of the 4 July joint communique, former Deputy Assistant Secretary of the U.S. State Department Marshal Green rushed to Seoul and met traitor Pak Chong-hui. He conspired on permanently stationing U.S. troops in South Korea. Former U.S. President Ford met traitor Pak Chong-hui in November 1974 and promised that he would double the number of U.S. troops to cope with the future situation.

They instigated the South Korea rulers to rave that U.S. troops are not outside forces, and that the UN forces, in view of the nature of the role they are playing, can be considered as part of our people, etc. The U.S. imperialists also incited Pak Chong-hui to make absurd remarks at a meeting of the officials from the Korean Central Intelligence Agency and Foreign Ministry in August 1972 that the United Nations and UN troops should not be regarded as outside forces. The definition of outside forces should be made based on the concept of national crisis. What becomes an issue is not blood but the value of the role being played. The U.S. troops are our supporters and protectors. Therefore, they should no be called outside forces.

Pak Chong-hui's absurd remarks that the U.S. troops are regarded as our people are a sophistry representing the aggressive intent of the White House.

Achieving the cause of reunification in a peaceful manner, not by confrontation and conflict, is an important principle elucidated in the 4 July reunification charter. The principle of peaceful reunification is a cornerstone for solving the reunification question, reflecting the desire and will of the 50 million fellow countrymen. However, the U.S. imperialists, regarding war as a means of survival, have actively inspired the military confrontation between the North and the South and committed the criminal act of disturbing peace on the Korean Peninsula. The White House and Pentagon have pursued the confrontation between the North and the South for permanent division, not the North-South dialogue for the reunification of the Korean Peninsula. They have been aggravating tension, not easing tension; fostering strength, not abandoning strength. Raving that superiority of strength should be retained. The U.S. imperialists instigated the South Korean rulers to confrontation and division. On 29 July 1972, the former deputy secretary of the U.S. State Department openly stressed that the United States should assist South Korea so as to keep it powerful and that only the superiority of strength can achieve the aim of victory over communism. As a result, running counter to the principle of peaceful reunification, the beefing up of U.S. and South Korean armed forces has been unprecedentedly accelerated, over 2,000 nuclear weapons have been deployed in South Korea and over 370 large-scale war exercises premised on attacking the North, including the yearly Team Spirit exercises, have been staged every year for the past 10 years.

One shortcut to achieving national reunification on the basis of the principles of the 4 July reunification charter is to realize grand national unity. It is a shortcut to reunification to realize grand national unity by transcending differences in ideas, ideologies and systems. However, the U.S. imperialists externally have driven the South Korean rulers on the road of anticommunist confrontation with the North and, internally, have made them cling to antinational fascism against the people.

Under the instigation of the U.S. imperialists on 25 June 1974 the traitorous, anticommunist maniac Pak Chong-hui outrageously babbled. We are of the same blood, but we cannot go on living with communists in the North. If we are to live, we must defeat them in struggle. The communists in the North cannot be the same people as us. Annihilation of communism is the only way for our survival.

Pulling the strings of the South Korean military rulers, the United States has created a whirlwind choking the reunification forces by turning South Korea into a fascist slaughterhouse.

By overturning the three principles for national reunification, the U.S. imperialists have employed every means to hinder the solving of any problem between the North and South. They have laid obstacles to the realization of collaboration and exchanges among our people as well as to our efforts for eradicating military confrontation and easing tension between the North and South.

Not only have the U.S. imperialists tactlessly and nakedly trampled upon the 4 July North-South joint communique, but they have also acted as ringleader and controller in fabricating two Koreas.

Former U.S. Ambassador to South Korea Habib told Pak Chong-hui: The North-South dialogue carries the great danger of communizing the South. In confronting the North, we must establish a more powerful system superior to that in the North and perpetuate the division. In practice, it is the United States which determines the direction of national division policy in South Korea, and the pro-U.S. flunkeyist traitorous group executes it.

In an attempt to keep the North and South forever hostile and confronting each other by dividing a unified nation, the U.S. imperialists have handed over to the South Korean ruling authorities proposals for simultaneous UN admission by the North and South and for cross recognition which are designed to make two Koreas a fait accompli. A product of such a wicked U.S. plan was the notorious 23 June special statement of 1973. The 23 June statement, focusing on simultaneous UN admission by the North and South, was an extremely traitorous plan designed to have two Koreas recognized in the international community by blocking our country's reunification and by adopting the method of dividing another's country.

Dialogues have been attempted to no avail. Repeated efforts for reunification year after year failed to root out the tragedy of division. The U.S. imperialists are wholly responsible for this. Indeed, the U.S. imperialists are the ones who have violently trampled upon the 4 July North-South joint communique -- the reunification charter for coexistence for the nation. They are the archvillains responsible for the disruption of the North-South dialogue and the declared enemy to our national reunification who have schemed against the nation's reunification and maneuvered for perpetual division of the nation.

2. The United States' maneuvers for perpetual division, which run counter to reunification, are the inevitable product of its policy toward the Korean Peninsula and a direct extension of its neocolonialist policy. The United States, which maintains the two-Koreas policy as the basis of its policy toward the Korean Peninsula, is trying to secure a perpetual colony and a military base in South Korea by perpetuating the division of our country.

South Korea is a typical modern colony to which the United States is exporting its neo-colonialism. The United States is a sponsor of South Korea's politics, and Seoul's political weather chart reflects Washington's moods. South Korea has its name, the Republic of Korea, National Assembly -- a self-styled house representing public opinion -- and judiciary organizations, but these are nothing but tools serving to execute U.S. neocolonial rule and controlled by the United States. The Washington POST, a U.S. paper, commented that the South Korean Government and National Assembly are deceptive means designed to appear independent of U.S. domination. This assertion expresses the fact that it is the United States which decides which direction the South Korean Government should follow and that it is the United States which coordinates the schedules of the National Assembly.

As string-puller of a puppet named the Republic of Korea, the United States determines the fate of the South Korean rulers as it pleases, as it does in other puppet states. Who will hold power in South Korea is not decided by public opinion but by the U.S. ruling class. Whether one is obedient or not to U.S. colonial policy becomes the absolute qualification for becoming a man of power in South Korea. According to this qualification, the United States elevated pro-U.S. dictator Syngman Rhee to the presidency in 1948 and, following 19 April, put another traitor, dictator Pak Chong-hui, in fascist power. Again, following the 26 October incident, the United States has put the military hooligan Chon Tu-hwan in Chongwao to become its master.

It is well known, through the utterances of the U.S. controllers, that all scenarios for the transition of power in South Korea are being written in the United States and are being staged by the White House.

Touching on the 16 May military coup d'etat, Allen Dulles, former U.S. CIA director, revealed in a speech at his retirement ceremony on 23 May 1964: The most successful in U.S. CIA overseas activity during my tenure was the military revolution in South Korea.

At the time the 12 December military coup d'etat to purify the military, which was part of plan to elevate Chon Tu-hwan to power, the United States even handed to Chon Tu-hwan troops under the U.S. Forces Command, the 9th and 20th Divisions and the special warfare group positioned along the truce line, along with dozens of tanks and armored cars.

While frequently summoning the South Korean rulers in answer to the need for its policy toward South Korea, the United States is subordinating all political life in South Korea under its aggressive intention. The South Korean economy is a subcontract economy which depends on the United States. The United States is committing the most truculent economic aggression of annexing the South Korean economy, using aid and loans as leverage, and reducing our masses to slaves to the U.S. monopolists. The aid which the United States is professing is not an almsgiving, but is its own policy -- a political investment for the benefit of the U.S. imperialist interests under the pretext of danger from communism. The U.S. aid to South Korea is being invested to maintain its military and strategic interests and the 700,000-strong South Korean troops in accord with its policy in the Far East.

The United States is making huge profits through the aid. About \$5 billion yearly is required to maintain the U.S. troops -- equal to the 700,000-strong South Korean troops -- in South Korea. However, only 1/25 of the amount is needed to maintain the South Korean Army. Nevertheless, in recent days the United States is paying merely \$5 million, a hundredth of the expenses necessary to maintain the South Korean Army. The United States is forcibly demanding that almost all expenses to maintain the South Korean Army be appropriated from our South Korean people's blood tax. Although our 700,000-odd youths and adults have been commandeered in the South Korean Army for the United States, our masses are groaning under a miserable condition under which they have to bear the expenses to maintain the army.

Today the national industries in this land are completely ruined owing to the flood of U.S. industrial products. Due to the introduction of a large quantity of U.S. surplus farm produce, agriculture is also on the wane. Weighed down by foreign debts amounting to \$35 billion, the South Korean economy is dying. The South Korean economy has been reduced to a malformed colonial economy which depends for its raw materials, resources, equipment and technologies on foreign countries. This is the result of U.S. economic aggression. To make matters worse, the South Korean economy in recent years has been suffering a catastrophic crisis in which it cannot find a way out because of the worldwide economic upheaval. A U.S. critic once said: South Korea's fate is in the hands of the United States militarily and economically. This is a naked revelation of the colonial nature of South Korea.

From a military viewpoint, too, South Korea is a complete U.S. military colony which has been deprived of its sovereignty. Making South Korea a military base constitutes the cornerstone of the U.S. colonial policy toward South Korea. Ever since the United States occupied South Korea, it has exerted all efforts to turn South Korea into a militarized country and a military barracks. In South Korea all personnel and material resources, above ground and under the ground, have been tapped for militarization work. The United States is militarily dominating South Korea by having the command of the vast military power composed of the main force of the 40,000-strong U.S. troops and of the local mercenary of the 700,000-strong South Korean Army.

As confessed by persons in authority in the United States, the South Korean Army is a watchdog which is made use of to protect the U.S. ruling authority in South Korea and is used by U.S. troops to oppose the North -- the compatriots -- according to a U.S. policy for the Korean Peninsula. The South Korean Army is a colonial mercenary which is commandeered for other's wars, as it was dispatched to Vietnam during the Vietnam war.

Under the agreement on transferring the prerogative of command and the memorandum of the Korea-U.S. talks, the South Korean Army is completely subordinated to the United States and the U.S. forces.

The actual prerogative of supreme command of the regular South Korean Army and other civilian forces in South Korea has been given to the commander of the U.S. Forces Command in South Korea. Therefore, the commander of the U.S. Forces Command -- under the name of the commander of the Korea-U.S. Combined Forces Command -- is arbitrarily holding sway over all things ranging from the authority of command, mobilization of defense capabilities and planning of defense-related foreign policies to the reorganization of the South Korean Army's organizational system and personnel administration.

The Japanese magazine THE ECONOMIST has analyzed, without exaggeration, the status of South Korea's military colony by reporting that the South Korean Government cannot take any independent operational actions without approval and command from the United States in all aspects of weapons and ammunition and various equipment -- not to mention the prerogatives of supreme command. Indeed, the 37 years of South Korean-U.S. relations were an ignominious course in which domination and enslavement has been rapidly deepened, and South Korea has been turned into a colony and military base for the United States.

3. In trying to keep South Korea as their colony and military base, the U.S. imperialists have established an unprecedentedly harsh fascist ruling system in South Korea and devoted themselves to most vicious and ignominious suppression and despotism. In the past 37 years, a history of crimes, they have strangled our national sovereignty and civil rights and soaked this land with blood shed by our fellow countrymen, devoting themselves to committing crimes of thwarting the people's will for reunification and driving them to confrontation and war.

From the moment they landed in this land, the U.S. imperialists have reigned as occupiers, not as liberators of the Korean people; as an enemy, not as friends. After occupying this land, the U.S. aggressors established a military rule and treated the Korean people as if they were inferior Negro slaves, showing hostility to them as if they were the people of a country they had defeated.

(Scrane), regimental commander of U.S. (?20th Division), an obscure army officer of the United States -- a nation which gained independence less than 200 years ago -- outrageously insulted our people with a 5,000-year history by calling them Oriental Negroes, a third-rate people possessing no self-governing ability. His outrageous remarks reflect the attitude of the U.S. occupation forces who viewed our people as inferior.

As soon as he stepped in Inchon Harbor, MacArthur declared in his first decree a military rule in South Korea and ordered the Korean people to unconditionally obey the occupation forces. This reflects U.S. hostility to the Korean people, who were regarded as no more than criminals. When Jim, an American reporter, says the U.S. troops in Korea acted like an enemy of the Korean people, it is by no means an accident.

The Korean people wanted to exercise their sovereign rights as liberated people, but the U.S. imperialists robbed them of the rights to rule through an illegal military occupation and practiced a bloody, tyrannical rule of obliterating all the anti-U.S. antigovernment democratic and patriotic forces.

The U.S. imperialists, who have reigned over the Korean people as the absolute ruler by monopolizing the rights to rule in South Korea, subjected the communist party members, revolutionaries and patriots to an indiscriminate suppression by fabricating such an incident as counterfeit money of (Chongpansa) -- a Korean version of the arson at the Nazi German Reichstag -- and gunned down the masses who, aspiring for the rights to existence, freedom and national sovereignty, rose in fury following the September all-out strike, October democratic resistance, 7 February national salvation struggle, Hawido Island peasants' resistance, 3 April Chejudo uprising and struggle waged against the 10 May single party election and brutally massacred thousands and thousands of innocent people.

In the 3 April Chejudo uprising alone, the U.S. aggressors killed one-third of the population of Chejudo, submerging Cheju Island in a sea of blood. The fact that the number of prisoners in 1948 was more than four times that of the Japanese imperialist ruling era at its peak nakedly indicts the dark aspect of the U.S. military rule.

The purpose of the U.S. military rule in South Korea, a country which has not been defeated and in which the United States has committed extremely vicious suppression and despotic actions, was to force the Korean people to adopt American systems and way of life and to lay a foundation for U.S. domination of South Korea by using leverage -- violence personified in the occupation troops.

Unable to maintain a military rule indefinitely in South Korea, the United States finally established a pro-U.S. dictatorial government and set out on a road of fascist suppression on the strength of the dictatorial government. All the past South Korean regimes, products of the United States, atrociously suppressed and massacred our people with bayonets supplied by the United States and at the order of the United States.

First of all, the U.S. imperialists robbed the Korean people of their independent demand as a whole and then turned the brunt of their fascist suppression toward the Korean people in their just struggle for independence, democracy and reunification. These beasts instigated the South Korean dictators to brutally suppress the just and patriotic struggles such as 19 April, 4 March and 3 June uprisings and soaked the streets of resistance with the blood shed by the patriots.

The barbarous act of murder committed by the United States, which treats the Korean people like an enemy, culminated in the bloody Kwangju incident. It was the U.S. imperialists who uttered outrageous and murderous remarks that the patriotic acts of 300,000 Kwangju citizens should be dealt with by an iron fist. It was none other than the U.S. imperialist aggressors who indirectly murdered the Kwangju citizens by mobilizing the U.S. forces and South Korean special warfare group. It was the U.S. imperialists who masterminded the 17 May violence which ignited the bloody Kwangju incident. On 23 May 1980, at a breakfast with majority and opposition party members of the National Assembly, former U.S. Ambassador to South Korea Gleysteen said that the United States had already expressed its recognition of the expansion of martial law throughout the nation. Chon Tu-hwan also told South Korean newspaper editors and publishers that all the incidents had already been reported to the U.S. authorities beforehand and approved of by the United States.

Never have the occupiers committed a crime of killing and wounding thousands and thousands of people by mobilizing thousands and thousands of special warfare group troops in a city like Kwangju -- in peacetime, not wartime -- and started a bloodbath for their colonial rule as the U.S. occupation forces did in Kwangju.

The U.S. imperialists, ruthless and vicious as they are, harshly and bloodily suppressed the democratic and patriotic forces hindering their colonial rule. Because they have aspired for rights to existence, democratic and civil rights and national reunification, the revolutionaries and patriots have languished in cold prison cells, been crippled by torture and executed at the gallows. Their exact number is unknown.

The kidnapping of Kim Tae-chung, which stirred the world, was a culmination of a U.S. imperialist terror operation designed to obliterate the democratic and patriotic forces. Regarding democratic personage Kim Tae-chung's patriotic activity in exile in a foreign country for democratization of South Korea and national reunification as a threat to their colonial rule, the U.S. imperialists hatched a wicked plot to bury him forever.

The brigandish kidnap incident -- Kim Tae-chung was kidnapped in broad daylight on Tokyo's busiest street and was brought to South Korea -- was a great international gangster act conducted jointly by South Korea and Japan under the direction of the U.S. CIA. Even today the U.S. imperialists, with a vicious plot to murder the democratic personage Kim Tae-chung in prison, are instigating the traitorous Chon Tu-hwan clique to inflict unbearable physical and spiritual suffering on him.

In describing South Korea, a Japanese monthly magazine denounced it, saying that it is beyond imagination that such a regime can exist on earth. It said that South Korea is a large prison and that all the South Korean people are prisoners.

The U.S. imperialists, regarding the war as a means to survive, have been endlessly staging war exercises under the veil of peace. Under cover of a fabricated threat of a southward invasion, the U.S. imperialists are mobilizing all human and material resources available in South Korea for criminal war preparations while maintaining a semi-war footing.

Under the aegis of security touted by the U.S. imperialists, the only thing increasing in South Korea year after year is a war budget, the only thing that is being accelerated is the modernization of the armed forces and the only thing that is being strengthened are the launching bases for a nuclear attack.

In South Korea, with its relatively small territory and backward economic potential, the defense expenditures for war preparations amount to astronomical figures. In this year alone, defense expenditures have been drastically increased to 3.3 trillion won -- equivalent to 34 percent of the national budget. Due to this, our people are under a heavy burden of an unprecedentedly harsh tax: 268,000 won per capita and 1.34 million won per family.

The bellicose U.S. war maniacs, while beefing up the armed forces on a large-scale and turning South Korea into a nuclear base, have recently made public the possibility of a nuclear war on the Korean Peninsula and randomly made provocative remarks that they would not rule out the use of nuclear warheads in an emergency.

Indeed, all these facts show that the U.S. imperialists are ruthless imperialist fiends who do not hesitate to chain the Korean people to a most horrible fascist shackle, choke and murder all the masses to secure South Korea as their colony and are 20th century man-eaters who brutality and cruelty are matchless.

The U.S. imperialists' policy of aggression against South Korea and hostile acts against the Korean people committed since they landed in South Korea run counter to the interests and will of the South Korean people, who are aspiring for independence, sovereignty, democracy and reunification.

Our Korean people, who have suffered and been maltreated and hurt under the harsh U.S. colonial rule for 37 years, which is longer than the 36 years of Japanese imperialist colonial rule, are belatedly aware that the realization of three principles for national reunification or the realization of the cause of independence, democracy and reunification are impossible to hope for under the U.S. imperialist occupation and their colonial rule. This is a precious lesson learned by the Korean people under the harshest circumstances. It is the immutable truth.

Now the banner which should be lifted by our people is the sacred banner of national liberation. The slogans our people must shout are of anti-U.S. independence for national liberation. Struggle for national liberation. This is the only way to achieve democracy and reunification we hope for in our dreams, to enjoy true life and to achieve national prosperity. Waging a vigorous struggle for national liberation under the slogan of an anti-U.S. movement for independence is the only way to end the U.S. imperialist colonial rule. It is the only way to find our way to explore our own fate.

Today, our people are no longer the people of the past [word indistinct] but a proud people who rose bravely in a sacred struggle to turn the country, ruined by a pro-U.S. feeling, into a correct position of an anti-U.S. feeling.

Yesterday, anti-U.S. flames flared up in Kwangju, Pusan and Chunchon. Today the flames of anti-U.S. national salvation are spreading in Seoul and elsewhere in the country. By fanning this anti-U.S. flame to make it a sacred flame of national liberation flaring elsewhere in the nation, the masses of all strata should establish a new South Korea free of outside forces and independent.

To make the anti-U.S. national liberation struggle smoothly advance, it is important to wage a vigorous struggle to bury the domestic fascist dictators sponging off outside forces.

The masses of all strata should create a whirlwind of antifascist struggle to overthrow the fascist military Chon Tu-hwan clique -- the bastards of the U.S. imperialists -- and provide a new democratic climate. The anti-U.S. independence movement is directly linked to independent reunification -- the supreme desire of the nation. All the South Korean patriotic masses should resolutely join the struggle to crush the plot of the U.S. imperialists and their stooge for fabrication of two Koreas and to achieve the sacred cause of national reunification. When they struggle in unity under the lofty banner of national liberation, the new day of national independence and the morning of democracy and reunification will dawn brightly. The struggle for national liberation waged vigorously by the South Korean people under the banner of the great chuche idea will be triumphant.

NODONG SINMUN URGES REUNIFICATION COMPLETION

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[Text] Pyongyang, July 4 (KCNA) -- NODONG SINMUN today dedicates an editorial titled "Let Us Vigorously Pave the Road to Reunification and National Salvation Under the Banner of Independence Against U.S. Imperialism" to the tenth anniversary of the publication of the July 4 North-South joint statement.

Noting that reflecting the earnest desire of the fellow countrymen for reunification, we have made every possible effort to carry into practice the three principles of national reunification, the editorial says:

We did not cease efforts for reunification even after the opposite side violated the agreed points of the North-South joint statement and openly declared the creation of "two Koreas" a policy. Even when a political confusion occurred in succession and the "regime" was changed in South Korea, we proposed with sincerity and broadmindedness to jointly open the door of reunification through collaboration and unity.

Why the question of Korean reunification has not yet been solved for all the efforts of the whole nation? Within our nation there is no basic obstacle to national reunification. The obstacle to it is not within our nation but outside. It is precisely U.S. imperialism which does not want Korean reunification.

The developments over the last ten years show with increasing clarity that it is the U.S. imperialist aggressors who overruled the July 4 North-South joint statement and brought the North-South dialogue to rupture and have barred the reunification of our country.

The U.S. imperialists paid lip-service to dialogue, but their real intention was to keep our country divided into "two Koreas" for ever. Through the splittist "June 23 declaration" whose keynote is "simultaneous entry of the North and South of Korea into the United Nations" was made public by the puppets, its author was U.S. imperialism.

It was not without reason that when this splittist declaration was issued, the bosses of the United States expressed "support" to it before anyone else and claimed that "one of things conducive to South Korea is to legalise the division."

The persistent obstruction to Korean reunification by U.S. imperialism proceeds from its aggressive design to keep hold on South Korea as its colony by creating "two Koreas." South Korea is a colony of U.S. imperialism where everything is decided according to the aggressive demand and interests of the United States and completely subordinated to it. The real ruler of South Korea is the U.S. imperialists.

In order to convert South Korea into their permanent colony, the U.S. imperialists did not hesitate to impose any sacrifice upon the South Korean people and the whole of our nation, to say nothing of hindering the reunification of our country.

South Korea has turned into a big nuclear base and powder magazine for the execution of the Far Eastern strategy of U.S. imperialism. The tension in our country is being heightened with each passing day. Pointing out that all the disasters imposed on our people have been caused by the U.S. imperialists, the editorial continues:

As long as the U.S. imperialist aggression forces are left intact in South Korea, the democratisation of South Korean society, peace in our country and her independent reunification cannot be realised nor can any problem of the nation be solved. In order to accomplish the cause of national reunification in keeping with the interests and demands of our nation, we must proceed from this lesson of history. It is imperative, first of all, to drive the U.S. imperialist aggression forces out of South Korea and terminate the U.S. imperialist interference in the domestic affairs of our country.

The proposal for founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo put forward by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song embodies the noble idea and principles of the July 4 North-South joint statement and fully reflects the actual conditions of our country where there exist different ideologies and social systems in North and South.

When the U.S. imperialist aggression forces are withdrawn from South Korea and the U.S. imperialists interference in the internal affairs of our country is ended, our people will be able to found an independent, neutral, democratic and peaceful confederal state by their own efforts and achieve the historic cause of national reunification.

The U.S. imperialists are loudly crying that if they withdraw from South Korea there may break out a war in the Korean Peninsula. But, this is a robber's sophistry. If there are no U.S. imperialist aggression forces in South Korea, it would be good not only to our nation desirous of reunification and the world peace-loving people but also to the American people.

The U.S. imperialists must not think that the South Korean people would reconcile themselves to the destiny of colonial slavery forever, but discard the foolish thought that the Korean people would give up the cause of national reunification and accept "two Koreas."

They must withdraw all their aggression forces from South Korea without delay and stop meddling in the internal affairs of our country. To put an end to the U.S. imperialist policy of aggression and intervention, their stooges must be dismembered. The flunkeyist treacheries of the South Korean puppets in offering South Korea to U.S. imperialism as its colony and leaving the country to the tender mercies of foreign forces should never be tolerated and the Chon Tu-hwan clique betraying the fellow countrymen and depending on outside forces should be removed.

National sovereignty is violated in South Korea and the dark clouds of permanent division are heavily hanging over our fellow countrymen. This reality demands that the whole nation turn out in a more vigorous anti-U.S. national salvation struggle.

If a person truly loves the country and desires reunification, he must demand the withdrawal of the U.S. imperialist aggression forces from South Korea before anything else and fight to force them out of there.

Independence against U.S. imperialism -- this is a true patriotic banner to be held high by all the Koreans. Independence against U.S. imperialism -- this leads to democracy, reunification and national prosperity.

All the Koreans in the North and South and abroad should firmly unite under the banner of independence against U.S. imperialism and staunchly fight on under this banner.

In conclusion, the editorial expresses the belief that the world's peace-loving people will as ever bitterly denounce the U.S. imperialists occupation of South Korea and "two Koreas" plot and wage a more vigorous anti-U.S. joint struggle on a worldwide scale for the withdrawal of the U.S. imperialist aggression forces from South Korea.

ROK TO LIMIT 1983 BUDGET TO \$13.5 BILLION

SK050130 Seoul YONHAP in English 0102 GMT 5 Jul 82

[Text] Seoul, July 5 (YONHAP) -- The Korean Government and the ruling Democratic Justice Party (DJP) will limit the 1983 national budget to 10 trillion won (about 13.5 billion U.S. dollars), the same level as 1982.

Major party leaders said Monday that budgetary retrenchment is unavoidable because of expected deficits following the June 28 economic revitalization measures and the protracted business slump.

Deputy Premier-Economic Planning Minister Kim Chun-song advocated a tight-financing policy when he met the press and answered questions from lawmakers at the National Assembly last week.

The June 28 economic rejuvenation package cut interest rates on all bank loans to 10 percent per annum beginning in July and reduced corporate tax rates to 25 percent annually beginning next year.

The conservative budget policy was confirmed at a meeting of government and party officials at DJP headquarters Monday morning. The meeting was attended by Economic Planning Minister Kim and Party Secretary General Kwon Ik-hyon and other key party functionaries. At the meeting, the government's economic policy for the first five months of this year was reviewed, and a fiscal plan for the second half of the year, including the implementation of the June 28 economic package, was discussed.

KNP LEADERS CRITICIZE ECONOMIC MEASURES

SK071236 Seoul TONG-A ILBO in Korean 7 Jul 82 p 2

[Article from column "Tidbits"]

[Text] Saying that a series of recent economic measures taken by the government are so shocking that the people may be embarrassed, Kim Chong-Chol, president of the Korean National Party [KNP], declared on 7 July: The government's policy should be carried out on the basis of the people's understanding, and reforms should be made in conformity with their will. He added: The government should avoid giving the people the impression that national affairs are decided by a bureaucratic elite. When the government repeatedly uses trial and error in the course of implementing a policy, the policy -- albeit the best alternative -- has no value as a policy.

He said: In spite of an early announcement that it will cut taxes, the government is planning to issue government bonds for an inevitable reason. This is a cowardly policy. He demanded that the government drastically reduce its budget.

Noting that a series of recent government economic packages contradict each other, KNP Vice President Yi Man-sop urged the government to adopt economic measures, which directly affect the people's living, after consulting with the National Assembly and political parties and not be so hasty.

HERALD HITS NORTH'S FISHING BOAT SEIZURE ATTEMPT

SK080121 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 8 Jul 82 p 2

[Editorial: "N. Korean Abduction Attempt"]

[Text] A North Korean patrol craft fired on an ROK fishing boat on the high seas off the east coast Monday afternoon in an apparent attempt to abduct it to the communist North.

We are relieved that the boat narrowly escaped the piracy thanks to the quick-witted bravery of its crew.

The incident took place in international waters -- about 220 miles northeast of Ullung-do, an island in the East Sea -- and far outside the so-called 200-mile economic zone arbitrarily claimed by North Korea. With all this taken into account, the abortive act of piracy can not be justified whatever excuses Pyongyang may produce.

Abduction of our fishing vessels by the northern communists is nothing new. They have taken South Korean fishing boats to the North on 500-odd occasions ever since the Korean Peninsula was divided in 1945. Thirty ROK fishing boats are still in captivity along with 450 fishermen.

Monday's incident appears to have its own typical implications. It, above all, gives an inkling of the evolving situation in the North whose leadership must have found it necessary to create an incident to divert the North Korean people's attention now focusing on the ongoing move to carry out a hereditary succession amidst growing economic hardship. Understandably, Kim Il-song is now faced with strong repercussions against his attempt to make his son, Chong-il, his successor -- and eventuality unprecedented in the communist world. Reports have had it that riots and upheavals, inconceivable in the iron-rule dictatorial society only years ago, have broken out in North Korea. A recent report said that the number of those slipping out of North Korea is increasing and that some of them are ranking military officers.

Allies of Pyongyang also seem reluctant to approve of Kim's dynasty plans despite their pretense to remain aloof from the issue. This attempt has become the target of scorn among many nations and has hindered Pyongyang's efforts to win the support of the Third World which it regards as a main booster of its diplomatic stature.

This dilemma seems to have prompted the Pyongyang regime to seek a breakthrough by instigating provocations against the South on land and sea. In attempting provocative acts, the northern communists may try to make the most of the rivalry between the Soviet Union and Communist China. In order to keep Pyongyang in its own fold, neither of the communist giants would constrain North Korea's reckless behavior regardless of its wish to do so.

In view of their past behaviors, the North Korean communists obdurately repeat their provocative attempt and such a situation may go on if unchecked. We must keep ourselves fully prepared to preclude any northern provocations as well as to foil all types of aggressive acts. We should also press for North Korea's return of all our fishing boats and their crew members in captivity while sternly protesting against the latest incident through the cease-fire mechanism.

FOREIGN MINISTER RETURNS FROM U.S., JAPAN TRIP

SK080119 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 8 Jul 82 pp 1, 2

[Text] Minister of Foreign Affairs Yi Pom-sok yesterday said the greatest achievement made during his trip to Japan was to reopen the almost stalled negotiations over the economic cooperation issue pending between the Republic of Korea and Japan.

Upon his arrival at Kimpo International Airport, he said: "The exchange of views he had with U.S. and Japanese top diplomats and other influential persons will be of great help to Korea's diplomacy."

In Washington, he held talks with Secretary of State Alexander Haig on the promotion of cooperation between the two countries. He also called on Vice President George Bush and met with Defense and Treasury officials to confer on the exports of U.S. licensed defense equipment and FMS (foreign military sales) loans.

Returning from the United States, Minister Yi visited Tokyo last Saturday to break the impasse in the negotiations over the Korean request for an economic cooperation loan from Japan.

He met with Foreign Minister Sakurauchi twice and called on Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki and four former premiers while in Tokyo. He also discussed the pending issue with Japanese economic ministers. Meanwhile, YONHAP reports from Tokyo quoted Minister Yi as saying Korea and Japan have almost reached an agreement on the "amount and interest rates" of the loan sought by the Korean Government.

According to the news agency, Minister Yi told reporters that the Japanese Government understands Korea's "intentions" well and committed itself to an early settlement of the issue. However, he cautioned it is too early to discuss any specific results of his visit to Japan, it said.

HERALD CITES PRC VICE PREMIER ON SPORTS TIES

SK070124 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 7 Jul 82 p 1

[Text] Tokyo (special) -- Chinese Vice Premier Wan Li showed deep interest in an exchange of sports between the Republic of Korea, North Korea, Japan and China, the YOMIURI SHIMBUN here reported Tuesday.

Wan asked about the possibility of sports exchanges including youth soccer games among the four Asian neighboring countries in order to ease tensions on the Korean Peninsula. Yosoji Kobayashi, director of the Japanese newspaper, who met with him in Beijing Monday afternoon, replied that he would like to begin mutual efforts for that goal.

About the question of concrete ways to facilitate communication of views between South and North Korea, he said that he had discussed the matter with the Americans, adding that stable peace in Northeast Asia was of primary concern with the two hegemonisms and that North Korea would not attack the South, according to the report.

CHIT HLAING LEAVES FOR PRC, DPRK; BCP DISCUSSED

BK080545 Hong Kong AFP in English 0344 GMT 8 Jul 82

[Text] Rangoon, July 8 (AFP) -- Burmese Foreign Minister Chit Hlaing left here last night for Pyongyang and Beijing with the issue of China's support for the Burmese Communist Party (BCP) still affecting relations between the two countries.

Chit Hlaing, who became foreign minister last November, is beginning his two nation tour in North Korea, which unlike Beijing, recognises the ruling Burma Socialist Programme Party (BSPP). An official news release announcing the trip said Burma's relations with both Beijing and Pyongyang were good.

Government-to-government relations with China appear to be more or less on the upswing as China extends technical and financial assistance to Burma and a major highway bridge spanning the Rangoon River is to be built with Chinese help.

However, thanks to Beijing's moral and material support, the BCP remains the main insurgent group fighting the Rangoon government.

Prior to Chit Hlaing's departure the government news media had been drawing attention to the BCP's reported increased involvement in the drug trade.

A newspaper editorial said that political analysts here interpret the media play-up of the BCP's drug-related image as a subtle reminder that it would be in Beijing's interest to reevaluate their existing fraternal links with the BCP. The editorial commented that no political group worth its salt dared to have itself linked with narcotic drugs in any way and risk its demise. The fact that the BCP had been openly engaged in opium producing and trafficking shows that they have already suffered a political demise and exist only as terrorists and extortionists, it said.

Late last year, secret peace negotiations with the BCP broke down, when the Burmese Government rejected BCP demands that the communist party be allowed to exist, their armed forces be left intact and the border areas they occupy remain their base of operations.

Chinese sources here deny any knowledge of what Chit Hlaing is to discuss with their leaders. They indicated, however, that Beijing continued to search for a solution to the long-standing BCP problem troubling Sino-Burmese relations.

Mr. Hlaing and his entourage of seven are to stop over in Beijing for one day today before flying on to Pyongyang, and will begin their official visit to Beijing on July 13, although it had earlier been announced that the Burmese delegation would stay in China for almost a week before going on to Pyongyang.

Under a technical and economic cooperation agreement signed in 1977 North Korea has been providing Burma with machinery and technical expertise for several industrial projects.

SIHANOUK VISITS BAN SA-NGAE, REFUGEE CAMP

BK071709 Hong Kong AFP in English 1654 GMT 7 Jul 82

[By Charles-Antoine de Merciat]

[Text] Ban Sa-Ngae, northwest Cambodia, July 7 (AFP) -- Prince Norodom Sihanouk, leader of the newly-formed Cambodian coalition government in exile, called here today on Cambodians to expel the Vietnamese "colonialists" and install parliamentary democracy in Cambodia (Kampuchea).

It was the first time the former leader had returned to Cambodia for three-and-a-half years. He was ousted as head of state in 1970. He now heads a coalition of three anti-Vietnamese Cambodian movements comprising the Beijing-backed Khmer Rouge, non-communist groups supporting former Cambodian Prime Minister Son Sann, and pro-Sihanouk supporters.

He spent about two hours at Ban Sa-Ngae, a Son Sann guerrilla base just across the border from Thailand. Mr. Son Sann welcomed him on his arrival from Bangkok, but there were no Khmer Rouge to greet him. In his welcoming speech, Mr. Son Sann said he favoured union between his own supporters and those of Prince Sihanouk, describing such a development as "unavoidable."

Prince Sihanouk replied that "after recovering its independence, Cambodia must become a democracy on the model of the free world, with a parliamentary system." Prince Sihanouk also called on Cambodians to "forget their quarrels", adding: "May Kampuchea conquer the Vietnamese, who are acting like colonialists by occupying our country."

The 600 guerrillas and 500 civilians present at the meeting gave Prince Sihanouk a friendly but not especially enthusiastic welcome.

But shortly afterward, he was greeted with cheers when he visited Thailand's biggest camp for Cambodian refugees, Khao I-Dang, which is near Ban Sa-Ngae. In a speech at the camp, which houses 34,000 refugees, he urged his audience to enroll in the resistance forces fighting the Vietnamese troops supporting the Cambodian Government. He presented camp authorities with a gift of 10,000 dollars, which he said came from North Korean President Kim Il-song. Prince Sihanouk also gave 1,000 dollars to a group of Buddhist monks at the camp.

SPK HAILS INDOCHINESE CONFERENCE IN HCM CITY

BK080830 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0412 GMT 8 Jul 82

[SPK commentary: "A Consistent Policy of Good Will and Peace"]

[Text] Phnom Penh, 8 Jul (SPK) -- A sincere wish to contribute to peace and stability in Southeast Asia is incontestably the idea which emanates from an initial study of the final communique issued at the end of the sixth conference of the Kampuchean, Vietnamese and Lao foreign ministers in Ho Chi Minh City.

The ministers of the allied Indochinese countries dealt with the hottest questions of the region -- from their relations with China to Kampuchea's relations with Thailand -- and proposed for each of these questions a solution to which no interested person of good will could remain indifferent.

This semiannual conference, which gathers the heads of diplomacy of the three Indochinese countries, the first of which was held in Phnom Penh in January 1980, reflects the confirmation of the three people's growing solidarity despite the attempts of Beijing, in collusion with Washington and other reactionaries, to divide them.

It reflects the unanimity of the ministers not only regarding the solutions which have been envisaged or their assessment of the situation but also their long-term policy toward the countries of the region, first of all those of ASEAN, on whom China has worked incessantly in order to pit them against the Indochinese countries.

It also reflects the reasonable policy pursued by the Indochinese countries for the sole purpose of reducing the tension that Beijing has persisted in maintaining between them and their neighbors, first of all Thailand, and of developing relations between the two groups of countries in the region on the basis of the principles of equality, mutual respect and noninterference in the affairs of other peoples.

The ministers of the Indochinese countries thus dealt with questions particularly sensitive to the ASEAN countries, namely: the withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea, security at the Thai border, an international conference and the Kampuchean seat at the United Nations.

The announcement made by Kampuchea and Vietnam about a partial withdrawal of Vietnamese combatants from Kampuchea during the current month is above all a sign of the stability of the situation inside Kampuchea and of the solidarity of the regime 3 years after the overturn of the genocidal Pol Pot clique. It would be careless to judge this gesture as representing a weakness of any sort on the part of Kampuchea or Vietnam; for events during the past 3 years have demonstrated that no pressure was able to shake them. There is only one correct interpretation: Kampuchea and Vietnam have a sincere desire to establish an atmosphere of peace, stability, friendship and cooperation in their relations with Thailand and the other countries of ASEAN.

However, the communique of the three ministers also implies that Kampuchea and Vietnam cannot tolerate Thai territory being used by Beijing to maintain and supply the Pol Pot elements and other reactionary Khmers in their activities against the rebirth of Kampuchea.

It is true that insecurity at the Thai border stems from the very policy of Bangkok itself which accords refuge to the Pol Pot terrorists and other Khmer traitors. If Thailand had adopted a policy of noninterference regarding Kampuchea, had denied shelter to the Pol Pot criminals following their overturn or had refused to give them access to Chinese supplies, the Pol Pot gang would not have survived and the mere presence of Kampuchean border guards would have been more than sufficient at Kampuchea's western border. It is in this order of ideas that Kampuchea proposed "for want of a demilitarized zone that Thailand is not yet ready to accept" -- as Minister Hun Sen declared to SPK -- the establishment of a zone of security on both sides of the border in which there will only be Kampuchean and Thai troops in their respective territories.

The Pol Pot elements and the other terrorists maintained by China and international reaction must be disarmed. They and the "refugee camps" -- a kind of rear-base for the reactionaries -- must be kept at a distance from this security zone.

Such flexibility in approach also reflects the good will of Kampuchea, which goes even further by proposing international supervision for the implementation of such an agreement. In its efforts to reach such an agreement, the PRK has never raised the question of its recognition by Thailand and its allies.

Concerning Southeast Asia, the three Indochinese countries propose an international conference based on the principle that regional problems should be settled by the countries of the region without violating the sovereignty of or interfering in the internal affairs of any country. For such a conference, the Indochinese countries are prepared to talk with the ASEAN countries in order to agree on the date, location, participants, agenda and so on, which offers a wide range of topics for discussion.

The conference also examined the question of Kampuchean representation at the United Nations. The Vietnamese and Lao ministers supported the proposal of their Kampuchean colleague who declared that in the immediate future the PRK would not reclaim the UN seat which belongs to it by right and recommended that the seat be left empty should the Pol Pot assassins or their surrogates be driven out of the international organization. This position is most constructive. The goal is to eliminate the so-called "Democratic Kampuchea" from the United Nations, for it is a genocidal regime spit upon by men of conscience, a regime which violates the noble aspirations of the organization, a regime that the sponsors have recently sought to disguise as a "coalition government" presided over by the volatile Sihanouk.

The Kampuchean people warmly support the stands taken by the PRK Government at the Ho Chi Minh City conference. They express satisfaction with the unanimity of views of the participants, which is proof of the fraternal friendship and militant solidarity uniting the three Indochinese peoples. This display of good will by Kampuchea, Vietnam and Laos shows their confidence in the future, their strength, their faith and in the just cause they defend. It is certain that this good will will be welcomed by progressive opinion throughout the world, including the ASEAN countries, for it responds to the interests of the world's people, first of all the interests of the Southeast Asian countries.

VODK ON INDOCHINESE FOREIGN MINISTERS MEETING

BK071440 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian to Kampuchea 2330 GMT 6 Jul 82

[Station commentary: "What Tricks Are the Vietnamese Le Duan Enemy Aggressors and Exterminators of the Kampuchean Race Up To in Saigon?"]

[Summary] "The Vietnamese Le Duan enemy aggressors and exterminators of the Kampuchean race are staging a play of their Indochinese countries foreign ministers' conference in Saigon at a time when they are encountering more difficulties and a greater impasse in all fields than during their previous meetings. They have more difficulties in the military and political fields on the Kampuchean battlefield and in the diplomatic field on the international scene."

The Vietnamese enemy aggressors were defeated during their dry season operations and they were bogged down at the beginning of this rainy season. There are more desertions among the Vietnamese troops. Many Khmer soldiers and militiamen, who were forced by the Vietnamese to serve them, have deserted and mutinied against the aggressors. Politically, the Vietnamese Le Duan enemy aggressors have also been defeated. The entire Kampuchean people oppose them.

"The Vietnamese Le Duan enemy aggressors have been shamefully and successively defeated in their tricky diplomatic maneuvers. Whether the Vietnamese stage their maneuvers about the regional conference, the establishment of a demilitarized zone along the Thai-Kampuchean border, the partial withdrawal of troops from Kampuchea or leaving the Democratic Kampuchean seat vacant at the United Nations, all peace and justice-loving countries in the world, particularly the ASEAN countries and the UN General Assembly, reject all these tricks. They firmly stand on the principles of the UN Charter and international law and strongly oppose the Vietnamese Le Duan enemy's aggression in Kampuchea and call on the Vietnamese to respect and implement the resolutions of the UN General Assemblies by withdrawing all of their aggressor troops from Kampuchea and allowing the Kampuchean people to determine their own destiny by themselves with no external interference."

Therefore, the Vietnamese Le Duan enemy aggressors are in a complete impasse on the Kampuchean battlefield and on the international scene.

"Their exit is through their tricky diplomatic maneuvers. The Vietnamese Le Duan enemy aggressors, especially Nguyen Co Thach, are busily waging their tricky diplomatic maneuvers. Before Nguyen Co Thach visits some Southeast Asian countries to tell lies and perform his tricky maneuvers, the Vietnamese Le Duan enemy aggressors are staging a play with a conference of their puppets and running dogs from Phnom Penh and Vientiane in order to issue these new tricky maneuvers. Even before the event, everybody knows the essence of the tricks that the Vietnamese will disclose in their current play. It is nothing less than their maneuvers to try to bury the UN General Assembly resolutions and to draw international opinion into finding a solution to the Kampuchean problem through other means leading to the acceptance of their aggression in Kampuchea as a fait accompli. Therefore, no matter how the Vietnamese dress up their new maneuvers, they will dupe no one."

"All peace- and justice-loving countries -- which firmly hold a principled stand and are concerned with security, stability and peace in Southeast Asia and in the whole world -- will reject all the maneuvers of the Vietnamese Le Duan enemy which are contrary to the principles of the UN Charter and international law and the UN General Assembly resolutions and which would let the Vietnamese achieve their plan to swallow Kampuchea and use it as a springboard for them and the Soviets to implement their aggressive and expansionist southward strategy."

"The Kampuchean people and Democratic Kampuchea categorically oppose the maneuvers of the Vietnamese Le Duan enemy aggressors in their attempt to deviate from the resolutions of the 34th, 35th and 36th UN General Assemblies and the declaration of the International Conference on Kampuchea and solve the Kampuchean problem by other means."

GDR ECONOMIC DELEGATION ARRIVES FOR VISIT

BK011146 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0510 GMT 29 Jun 82

[Text] Phnom Penh, 29 Jun (SPK) -- A delegation of the GDR Joint Economic Committee led by Guenter Jury, deputy chairman of the State Planning Commission, arrived in Phnom Penh on 28 June for a friendship visit to Kampuchea.

The delegation was greeted by Ti Yav, deputy minister of planning. GDR Ambassador to Kampuchea Gunther Horn was also present.

Received by Chan Si

BK040719 Phnom Penh SPK in French 1451 GMT 3 Jul 82

[Text] Phnom Penh, 3 Jul (SPK) -- Chan Si, member of the KPRP Central Committee Political Bureau and chairman of the Council of Ministers, received in Phnom Penh today the visiting GDR Joint Economic Committee delegation led by Guenter Jury, vice chairman of the State Planning Commission. Chan Si expressed high appreciation for the development of relations of friendship, solidarity and close and multifaceted cooperation between the PRK and GDR during the past 3 years. He deeply thanked the GDR party and government for their firm support for the just revolutionary cause of the Kampuchean people. He denounced the imperialists and their lackeys for seeking to undermine the national economy, cause instability and impede the revolutionary advance of Kampuchea as well as that of other socialist countries and developing countries in the world.

Guenter Jury stressed the intensification of economic cooperation between the GDR and PRK. The GDR party and government, he said, closely follow the revolutionary struggle of the Kampuchean people, particularly the restoration of their national economy. He highly appreciated the rebirth of Kampuchea and the struggle of the Kampuchean people under the just leadership of the KPRP.

Ti Yav, deputy minister of planning, and Gunther Horn, GDR ambassador accredited to Kampuchea, were present at the meeting.

DELEGATION TO INDOCHINA CONFERENCE RETURNS HOME

BK081036 Vientiane KPL in English 1006 GMT 8 Jul 82

[Text] Vientiane, July 8 (OANA-KPL) -- The Lao delegation at the sixth conference of foreign ministries of Indochinese countries held in Ho Chi Minh City, this morning returned home on board a special plane.

Welcoming the delegation at the airport were Maichantan Sengmani, minister to the premier's office, and Khoun Changeng deputy minister for foreign affairs. Nguyen Xuan and Neou Samom, respectively ambassadors of Vietnam and Kampuchea, were also on hand.

KAYSONE PHOMVIHAN CABLES THANKS TO BREZHNEV

For the text of a message from Kayson Phomvihane, LPRP Central Committee general secretary, to Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, thanking him for congratulations on being reelected head of the party, see the Southeast Asia & Pacific section of the 9 July Soviet Union DAILY REPORT.

BCP DAILY INTERVIEWS PHOUMI VONGVICHIT

AU062055 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO An Bulgarian 5 Jul 82 pp 1-6

[Text] Phoumi Vongvichit, Politburo member of the LPRP Central Committee, deputy prime minister, and LPDR minister of education, sports, and religious affairs, was kind enough to receive Svetoslav Terziev, BTA special correspondent in Laos and grant a special interview for the daily RABOTNICHESKO DELO.

Question: Comrade Vongvichit, how can you describe the essential achievements of socialist construction in Laos?

Answer: After the successful conclusion of the national democratic revolution on 2 December 1975, we have now entered the first stage of the transitional period to socialism, skipping the capitalist stage of development. For over 6 years the people of Laos have supported and followed the revolutionary government and have been implementing the correct party policy. We have reorganized production and distribution in order to step by step transform Laos, which is still a backward agrarian country suffering from the consequences of reactionary feudalism and from the results of the devastating wars waged by the French colonialists, by the American imperialists and by their lackeys. It is our goal to transform Laos into an industrialized, socialist country.

Question: What kind of reorganization do you mean in particular?

Answer: We are trying to persuade the farmers to join cooperative farms on a voluntary basis. We have already succeeded in establishing timber and agricultural cooperatives, as well as state farms serving as models of socialist production. We have restored and reorganized the plants abandoned by the U.S. imperialists and by their lackeys. We are now operating many such electric power stations, water purification installations, factories producing beer and soft drinks as well as timber-processing enterprises and others. We have also built new enterprises producing agricultural tools and consumer goods. We have now set up 31 agricultural and forestry farms and 1,343 agricultural cooperatives. The state exerts control over 189 industrial enterprises employing 15,000 workers. The state also exerts control over air transportation, over 60 percent of motor transportation and over a considerable part of international transportation.

After the nationalization of banks and the establishment of the Lao National Bank, production and trade were encouraged. Our commodities' turnover has increased seven times over the past.

As to food supplies, we have produced about 1.5 million tons of rice in 1980. Such achievements have never been attained in our country's history. They are unprecedented. In 1981 our harvest was even more satisfactory. Thanks to such successes we were able to satisfy the needs of our entire population for rice and other foodstuffs.

Question: How are you strengthening your country's defense power?

Answer: We succeeded in involving our entire population in the consolidation of national defense and in protecting our security. Our people's armed forces have developed in size as well as qualitatively. Thanks to this we defeated the gangs and spies sent by our enemies to rob our country and to engage in sabotage during the last 6 years. We have been able to protect our young republic, which is one of the frontline countries of the socialist community.

Question: Comrade Vongvichit, how do you evaluate the prospects for further development of the situation in Indochina?

Answer: The American imperialists who have been fully defeated in all three Indochinese countries pursue their hostile maneuvers, but in a subtler form, by intending once again to subordinate the people of Laos. The reactionary leadership in Beijing is hoping with their help to carry out its ambitions for control over the three Indochinese countries in Southeast Asia. Nevertheless, the poverty and backwardness existing in China, to which the daily intensifying internal contradictions are added, are creating great obstacles to the achievement of expansionist goals. The conspiracy of Beijing with the American imperialists and other reactionaries cannot help this country get rid of its internal difficulties. American imperialists are involved in their own crisis. The attempts to restore American influence in the area with the assistance of Beijing have failed and are still subject to failure. They will continue to fail also in the future. The Lao revolution is firmly relying on the solidarity between the Lao and Vietnamese peoples, as well as on the solidarity with the people of Kampuchea and on the solidarity and cooperation with the Soviet Union and the other fraternal socialist countries and with all peoples struggling for peace, national independence and social progress.

Question: What is your opinion of the relations between Bulgaria and Laos, between the BCP and the LPRP?

Answer: The relations between the two countries have existed for a long time. During our national liberation struggle, party and other Bulgarian delegations came to us in the woods and in the caves of the liberated zones to share our joys and difficulties. The mutual visits of delegations have always stimulated friendship between our two peoples.

A great step forward in consolidating solidarity between our two countries was made with the visit to Bulgaria of a Lao delegation headed by Kaysone Phomvihane, our LPRP Central Committee secretary general and prime minister of the LPDR, as well as with the visit paid by a Bulgarian party and government delegation headed by Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee secretary general and State Council chairman of the People's Republic of Bulgaria. Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism are the basis of our mutual relations. Our best friends, the Soviet Union and the other socialist community states, are also something we have in common. All countries, struggling for peace, independence and social progress are also our common friends. For over 6 years since our liberation in 1975, the BCP and the Bulgarian people have been rendering valuable assistance to us in all sectors, assistance to the party and people of Laos.

I take the opportunity to express our most profound gratitude to the BCP and to the Bulgarian people, as well as our resolve to do everything within our power to consolidate solidarity and friendship between our two parties and peoples.

BANGKOK DENIES PRC SEEKS TO ARM SIHANOUK REGIME

BK071404 Bangkok Voice of Free Asia in Thai 1000 GMT 7 Jul 82

[Text] The Foreign Ministry says that PHAYA KHRUT newspaper reported on 4 July that the Chinese Government has sought approval from the Thai Government to allow its aircraft to land at Watthana Nakhon Airport to unload armaments for the government of Prince Sihanouk, and that a letter to this effect has been sent to the Foreign Ministry.

The Foreign Ministry would like to state that there is no truth in this report. The Foreign Ministry has never been contacted on this matter, neither by the PRC or by any other country.

ASEAN FOREIGN MINISTERS TO MEET AUSTRIA'S PAHR

BK071429 Bangkok Voice of Free Asia in English 1100 GMT 7 Jul 82

[Text] ASEAN foreign ministers are expected to meet Dr Willibald Pahr, federal minister for foreign affairs of Austria, in Bangkok on 17 July, one day after the minister arrives in Bangkok. Thai Foreign Minister Air Chief Marshal Sitthi Sawetsila had invited his four other ASEAN counterparts from Malaysia, Singapore, the Philippines and Indonesia to brief the Austrian foreign minister, chairman of the International Conference on Kampuchea held in New York under the United Nations' sponsorship last year.

Dr Pahr is scheduled to pay an official visit to Thailand during 16 to 19 July as official guest of Thai Foreign Minister Air Chief Marshal Sitthi Sawetsila. He will leave Bangkok on 19 July for a visit to Burma and will also make a short stopover in Bangkok on the way home.

NATION VIEWS SRV OFFER OF PARTIAL PRK PULLOUT

BK080135 Bangkok NATION REVIEW in English 8 Jul 82 p 4

[Editorial: "Hanoi's Carrot and the Stick to Thailand"]

[Text] When the so-called "Indochinese foreign ministers" conference in Ho Chi Minh City, or Saigon as it was formerly called, announced the withdrawal of a "significant" number of Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea, Hanoi definitely thought that it was perfect timing. The announcement came close on the heels of the Kuala Lumpur signing of the three Khmer patriotic factions establishing a coalition government and on the day when President Norodom Sihanouk of Democratic Kampuchea set foot on Kampuchean soil after nearly three years. But from our point of view it was not "perfect timing" but a reaction to the turn of events, the formation of the coalition, primarily engineered by ASEAN.

Vietnam has said that she had withdrawn some troops from Kampuchea last year and no reason has been given why Hanoi kept that withdrawal a secret for such a long time. There are several United Nations resolutions demanding the withdrawal of "foreign forces" from Kampuchea but until now Vietnam has pooh-poohed them. But the very fact that Vietnam called the conference as "Indochinese" means that Vietnam will continue to back the Heng Samrin regime, whose foreign minister was present, and then militarily back it up.

There are several implications in the announcement made by Vietnam Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach that his country was pulling out troops. Even if we try to put the most optimistic colouring on that announcement, we have to point out that Thach did not say what he meant by "significant". From his point of view, any number one can guess could be called significant but the only fact that we know is that 200,000 Vietnamese troops are in Kampuchea and Hanoi must be rather ashamed that it has not been able to root out all resistance and proclaim the vaunted "greater Indochina federation".

This time Thach, in a somewhat puerile fashion, has brought out the carrot and the stick against Thailand. The carrot is that more troops will be pulled out of Vietnam if Thailand submitted to the condition of not helping the Khmer patriotic forces. The stick is that Thailand will have to bear the brunt of any Vietnamese reaction to the policy which Thailand has been following in close cooperation with her ASEAN partners. It is strange that the accent, as usual with these conferences, is not an offer to have a discussion between ASEAN and the three Indochinese states.

It has been traditional for Vietnam, in all references to her invasion and occupation of Kampuchea, to make China the villain of the piece with the United States thrown in for good measure. While a thumping majority in the United Nations has repeatedly demanded the withdrawal of Vietnamese troops, it was China who said in the New York conference on Kampuchea last year that she will re-open talks with Kampuchea [as published] if there is a gesture of goodwill by Vietnam by withdrawing a token number of forces. There was no reply from Hanoi at that time.

China has never changed her policy of "bleeding Vietnam white" and ASEAN has not changed its policy of finding a political solution to the tragedy that is Kampuchea. Everybody knows that China is supplying arms to the Khmer Rouge primarily and to other factions secondarily. It is also known to everybody that the Vietnamese troops cannot be fighting Kampuchea without extensive military support from the Soviet Union. These factors cannot be changed by ASEAN although it is committed to a different goal of finding a political solution.

But let us put the best complexion on Thach's announcement and believe what Vietnamese diplomats say -- the number of Vietnamese troops in Kampuchea will be reduced to less than 150,000. One way of looking at it is that it is a sufficient number to keep Heng Samrin in the saddle in Phnom Penh. The other way, and the possible one, is that Hanoi is unable to maintain so many troops in Kampuchea and the Soviet Union is finding it difficult to throw good money after bad.

But the most important point is that China does not come in for her normal quota of vilification. If in reality there is a withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea, token or otherwise, China is in the record saying that she will sit down at the conference table with the Vietnamese and discuss the Kampuchean problem. Let us be optimistic, keep our fingers crossed, and believe that the formation of the coalition government with Sihanouk at the head has produced a positive reaction from Hanoi.

POST COMPARES AFGHAN, KHMER REFUGEE SITUATIONS

BK080151 Bangkok POST in English 8 Jul 82 p 4

[Editorial: "The Ultimate Waiting Game"]

[Text] Prince Sihanouk's visit to his countrymen at the Khao I-dang centre has engendered fresh hope in the minds of these refugees that someday they may be able to go home again. The visit also serves to assure them that they have not been forgotten and acts as a reminder that Kampuchea is where they belong and not overseas in some distant 'third country' where they will have to grapple with an alien language, unfamiliar customs and a minority and in some cases unwelcome, status.

But while political and other developments have given the Khmers cause for hope, the same cannot be said for 2.7 million other refugees who have found themselves cast adrift from their native country -- Afghanistan -- and encamped in shelters in Pakistan. They also have seen their country overrun by foreign invasion forces and have watched in despair as the world's attention switched elsewhere and forgot about them, their country and its Soviet occupiers.

Pakistan has offered these Afghans food, shelter and a reasonable mode of living on a temporary basis and still maintains the hope that conditions in Afghanistan will change to make it possible for them to eventually return home with a degree of security.

Such a hope seems unlikely to materialise in the near future. These Afghans have no wish to live further away from their homeland than the border areas and Pakistan is likely to continue playing its host role for a considerable time to come. The UNHCR oversees this Afghan relief programme, which is administered by the Pakistanis, with assistance also being provided by the World Food Programme, UNICEF and the World Health Organisation. The bill for this miserable situation comes to a staggering U.S.\$409.28 million for 1981-82.

The Pakistani Government has offered to enter into negotiations for a political solution to the Afghan crisis but obviously cannot allow those negotiations to be held in a manner which would imply recognition of the Soviet-installed Babrak Karmal regime. The eventual success of such negotiations would obviously depend on the withdrawal of occupying Soviet forces, who continue to defy resolutions passed by both the Islamic Conference and the United Nations.

The parallels with Kampuchea are obvious and a solution equally difficult to implement. Meanwhile millions of refugees wait and continue to hope that their homeland will be returned to them, either through forces of arms or just and effective diplomacy.

GENERAL SAN ON POSSIBLE POLITICAL ROLE

BK080542 Bangkok SIAM RAT in Thai 3 Jul 82 pp 1, 12

[Text] Gen San Chitpatima, commenting on reports of senators entering politics, said the choice is up to the individual senators. He added he will not say now whether or not he will enter politics. He noted that the reason he will not make a decision now is not because he is hesitating but because he has not given any thought to the subject.

Regarding those senators who are military officers and are looking forward to political careers, General San asked whether or not senators are considered members of the political parties. He said that it is not right to say that senators are members of political parties or members of a government-run party because to be so is prohibited by the constitution.

General San said he supported the amendment of the constitution which was proposed by the MP's in principle. He said everyone must decide for himself whether or not the senators' opposition to the amendment indicates a divergence of views.

According to General San, he has been asked to join political parties but has not committed himself because to do so would invalidate his position as a senator. Regarding the reported plan of Col Prachak Sawangchit and former young Turks to enter politics, General San said he agrees with the idea if a majority of the people thinks it is the right decision.

THACH DISCUSSES INDOCHINESE CONFERENCE RESULTS

OW071620 Hanoi VNA in English 1554 GMT 7 Jul 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, July 7 -- The sixth ministerial conference of the three Indochinese countries ended in great success in Ho Chi Minh City this afternoon. The foreign ministers of Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea adopted a communique and advanced new proposals of good-will concerning peace and stability in Southeast Asia.

In a press conference attended by more than one hundred Vietnamese and foreign journalists, Vietnam's Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach said the conference had reviewed friendly cooperation among the three countries and preparations for an indochinese summit to be held in December.

Nguyen Co Thach underlined the new proposals put forth at the conference: the withdrawal of a number of Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea, the setting up of a security zone along the Kampuchean-Thai border, the convention of an international conference on Southeast Asia, and the intention of the People's Republic of Kampuchea to leave vacant Kampuchea's seat at the United Nations if this international body expels the Pol Pot or disguised Pol Pot clique. The People's Republic of Kampuchea may also consider a United Nations control of peace and stability along the Kampuchean-Thai border, Nguyen Co Thach added.

For one and a half hours many questions were put, especially about a Vietnamese withdrawal. On the latter question Nguyen Co Thach said that such a withdrawal would be possible because of the steady improvement of the situation in Kampuchea. It would also indicate the good will of the three Indochinese countries, he stressed.

Concerning the reactionary tripartite Kampuchean "coalition," Nguyen Co Thach said it was only a farce.

"We are very optimistic," Nguyen Co Thach said, "knowing that the proposals we just made will certainly help advance the cause of peace and stability in Southeast Asia."

Comment on Troop Withdrawal

BK071229 Hong Kong AFP in English 1148 GMT 7 Jul 82

[By Michel Blanchard]

[Excerpts] Ho Chi Minh City, Vietnam, July 7 (AFP) -- Indochinese foreign ministers today announced a "significant" partial withdrawal of Vietnamese troops in Cambodia beginning this month and called for an international conference on Southeast Asia.

In a communique at the end of their two-day biannual meeting here, the ministers of Vietnam, Laos and the Phnom Penh government did not say exactly how many of Hanoi's estimated 180,000 troops would be pulled out. But Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach told a news conference here that the number to be withdrawn this month would be "significant." He added that some soldiers had been quietly pulled out (?last) year and informed sources said they totaled between 20,000 and 30,000.

Today's announcement was seen by analysts here as a "good will" gesture to the non-communist Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN), which has sponsored United Nations resolutions calling for the withdrawal of the Vietnamese troops followed by U.N.-monitored elections.

The possibility of a partial Vietnamese pullout from Cambodia was first raised by Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach in May. A few weeks later his deputy, Vo Dong Giang, spoke of "a certain number of positive factors" for a withdrawal.

Among those factors, Mr Giang said, was a changing perception in some ASEAN countries that the Cambodian crisis is not an East-West proxy confrontation but a Chinese-Indochinese conflict. He also mentioned the stabilization of the Sino-Vietnamese border and the military weakening of the ousted Khmer Rouge regime.

NHAN DAN ON INDOCHINESE PEACE PROPOSALS

BK080630 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 7 Jul 82

[NHAN DAN 8 July editorial: "Important Initiatives for Peace and Stability in South-east Asia"]

[Text] The communique of the sixth conference of the foreign ministers of Laos, Kampuchea and Vietnam, held in Ho Chi Minh City on 6 and 7 July, reflects the firmness and strength of the revolutionary cause in each country. Once again, it reiterates the unswerving policy of peace followed by the three Indochinese countries.

Entering the year 1982, the peoples of the three fraternal countries on this peninsula have continued to record achievements in many fields. The desperate plan of subversion by the Po Pot bandits has been smashed. The Kampuchean people, undergoing a vigorous revival, have consolidated their right to mastery throughout the country and in all aspects of life. The Third LPRP Congress and the Fifth VCP Congress were major milestones on the path of advance of the two peoples. Despite no small difficulties, there have emerged from the economies of the three countries new factors that are bringing about very significant initial changes.

Indochinese solidarity and the relations between the three Indochinese countries and the Soviet Union and the other countries in the socialist community have been constantly strengthened and comprehensively developed. Realities confirm that the odious scheme by the expansionists and hegemonists in the Beijing ruling circles, who are acting in collusion with the U.S. imperialists and other reactionary forces to oppose the Indochinese countries, has met with serious failure.

The situation in Southeast Asia, meanwhile, has continued to develop in favor of the forces of peace and national independence.

Although the reactionary forces in the Chinese ruling circles are striving to incite confrontation and conflict among the countries in the region and pit the ASEAN countries against the Indochinese countries, the trend of dialogue has still developed. World public opinion and even a number of personalities in the ruling circles of ASEAN have clearly recognized that the main cause of tension and instability in Southeast Asia lies in the expansionist and hegemonist policy of the reactionaries in the Beijing ruling circles.

Time is now and has always been on the side of the peoples of the three Indochinese countries. A factor in their success is the militant solidarity and relations of comprehensive cooperation between the three fraternal countries. For this very reason, we are greatly enthused by the announcement that a summit conference of the three countries will be held by the end of this year. This event will enhance the position and strength of the three countries and further develop the special relationship between the peoples of Laos, Kampuchea and Vietnam.

We fully agree with the measures proposed in the communique of the Ho Chi Minh City conference with the aim of promoting peace and stability in Southeast Asia. Proceeding from the current setting of the actual situation and from their own peaceful foreign policies, the foreign ministers of the three Indochinese countries put forth a series of important initiatives and proposals, as follows:

Concerning China, the peoples of the three countries assert that they have always thought highly of the age-old relations of friendship and cooperation with the Chinese people -- relations that have been obstructed and undermined by the reactionaries in the Beijing ruling circles.

The three countries once again call on the PRC to sign bilateral or multilateral treaties of peaceful coexistence with Laos, Kampuchea and Vietnam. Vietnam proposes a resumption of Vietnamese-Chinese talks to settle their bilateral problems.

Concerning Thailand, the three countries are ready to negotiate with Thailand on all necessary measures to ensure the security, independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of each country and are ready to meet with Thailand to discuss and settle problems of interest to each party. In reaffirming their stand on the withdrawal of a number of Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea, the PRK and the SRV agreed to take the first step in their relations with Thailand: they decided to withdraw a number of Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea in July of this year. Depending on the state of security and stability at the Kampuchea-Thailand border and on Thailand's response, the two countries might consider a further withdrawal of Vietnamese troops in the coming period.

The PRK reasserts its proposal put forth 2 years ago concerning the establishment of a demilitarized zone along both sides of the Kampuchea-Thailand border. If Thailand is not yet prepared to meet this proposal, Kampuchea proposes the setting up of a security zone along both sides of the common border. Under this plan, only the armed forces of the PRK will be present in the part of the security zone situated in Kampuchea and only the armed forces of the Kingdom of Thailand will be present in the part situated in Thai territory. The two parties will agree on the status and the width of the security zone and on an international supervision.

Concerning the ASEAN countries, the three countries propose the convening of an international conference on Southeast Asia. Such a conference would be convened on the principles that regional problems should be discussed and resolved by the countries in the region without infringing upon the sovereignty or interfering in the internal affairs of each country and that all problems between Southeast Asian countries and countries situated outside the region will be settled by Southeast Asian countries and those countries. This international conference will be held with the participation of the Indochinese and ASEAN countries, Burma, the five countries that participated in the International Conferences on Indochina -- namely, the Soviet Union, China, the United States, France and Great Britain -- and India, a country that has maintained longstanding relations of friendship with the Southeast Asian countries and has greatly contributed to safeguarding peace in Indochina and Southeast Asia over the past 20 years.

The UN secretary general will be invited to attend this conference in his personal capacity. Should the Pol Pot clique be expelled from the United Nations, the UN secretary general will take part in the conference in his capacity as an official representative of the United Nations.

The three Indochinese countries resolutely demand that the United Nations expel the Pol Pot or disguised Pol Pot clique and restore the UN seat to the PRK -- the sole genuine and legal representative of the Kampuchean people. However, the PRK declares that, in the immediate future, it does not require that the United Nations accept its representation in case the United Nations expels the genocidal Pol Pot criminals and the Kampuchean seat at the United Nations can be left vacant.

Any conscientious person can see the great significance of the initiatives and proposals mentioned above. They are important proposals that cover various relationships in a practical, rational and reasonable manner and respond to the expectations of public opinion. Highlighted throughout these proposals is the unswerving peaceful policy and the sincere good will of the three Indochinese countries. The three countries only wish to promote good relations of friendship and cooperation with all neighboring countries and other countries in the region. The peoples of the three Indochinese countries pose no threat to anyone. On the contrary, over the past 3 years they have had to cope with the perfidious schemes of the reactionaries in the Beijing ruling circles who, acting in collusion with the U.S. imperialists and other reactionary forces, have put pressure on them in an effort to force them into submission and annex their countries.

The presence of Vietnamese troops in Kampuchea is just, legal and necessary. It is in response to the request of the Kampuchean people and is in conformity with the terms of the Kampuchea-Vietnam Treaty of Peace, Friendship and Cooperation. It is there to counter the threat from the Chinese reactionaries, who are acting in collusion with the U.S. imperialists and other reactionary forces. As assessed by the fraternal peoples of Laos and Kampuchea, our army has made and is making great and valuable contributions to the defense of peace and independence of the three countries.

Indochinese solidarity and the just struggle of the three fraternal nations have achieved great successes. We have won victories and grown big and strong. The policy of aggression and intervention pursued by the hostile reactionary forces has been dealt a staggering blow. The road of causing tension and confrontation is at variance with the aspirations of the peoples in the region and is obviously leading to failure and an impasse. The new initiatives and proposals of the three Indochinese countries create conditions favorable for accelerating the trend to embark on the road which public opinion recognizes ever more clearly as the only right road for promoting peace and stability in Southeast Asia -- that of reconciliation, peaceful coexistence and cooperation between the countries in the region.

Public opinion has the right to demand that the new initiatives and proposals of the three Indochinese countries be met with a positive response. The conference of the foreign ministers of the three Indochinese countries marks a new success for the solidarity between the three fraternal countries and for the line of peace and friendship. It also contributes to the cause of peace and stability in Southeast Asia.

FATHERLAND FRONT CALLS FOR MASS PEACE MOVEMENT

OW021951 Hanoi VNA in English 1500 GMT 2 Jul 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, July 2 -- A national movement for peace and disarmament and against the war schemes of U.S. imperialism and other reactionary forces was launched at a meeting here this morning of the Presidium of the Vietnam Fatherland Front Central Committee and the Presidium of the Vietnam Peace Committee.

In his opening speech, Huynh Tan Phat, Presidium member of the Fatherland Front C.C., warmly welcomed the Soviet Union's peace initiatives and called on the entire Vietnamese people to enthusiastically take part in the movement. He also called on the world public to urgently demand that the Reagan and other reactionary administrations end the arms race and effect disarmament.

Phan Anh, president of the Presidium of the Peace Committee, said that this movement was a positive response to the world people's common struggle for disarmament and against the arms race, particularly the nuclear arms race being feverishly accelerated by the U.S. and its allies. He highlighted the progress of the peace movement in the world and expressed firm support for the new peace initiatives of the Soviet Union and other socialist countries with which, he said, the world people would foil all adventurous military plots and actions of the U.S. and other war-like forces.

Phan Anh particularly welcomed the Soviet Union's commitment to refrain from using nuclear weapons first as a very important contribution to the world people's struggle for peace and security.

Nguyen Van Tien, general-secretary of the front Central Committee, read out an appeal of the meeting calling on the entire Vietnamese people to contribute most positively to the world movement for peace and disarmament.

AUSTRALIAREPORTAGE ON LABOR PARTY NATIONAL CONFERENCE

Fraser Rebuts Wran Comment

BK051202 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0830 GMT 5 Jul 82

[Excerpts] The Labor Party's National Conference has opened in Canberra with a warning to the party from its president, Mr Wran, to prepare for an early election. Commenting on Mr Wran's statement, Mr Fraser said he was sticking to his earlier commitment that parliament should run its full term. He accused the Labor Party of deliberately promoting the idea of an early election. However, Radio Australia's political correspondent says in the past few days, both the deputy prime minister, Mr Anthony, and the defense minister, Mr Sinclair, have made references to the possibility of an early election.

Left Economic Policy Defeated

BK060721 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0500 GMT 6 Jul 82

[Text] The opposition leader, Mr Hayden, and the former union leader and prominent Labor Party member, Mr Hawke, have joined forces to oppose moves by left-wing unions to amend the Labor's prices and income policy. The two men told the party's national conference in Canberra that a successful prices and income policy will be the key to Labor's successfully handling the economy.

The left-wing move was defeated by 55 votes to 41. Mr Hayden said that if the party could not agree on a prices and income policy it would have problems. The Labor could find itself tied into policies which would harm rather than help the people it wanted to assist.

Uranium Mining Ban Upheld

BK071004 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0830 GMT 7 Jul 82

[Text] The National Conference of the Australian Labor Party [ALP] in Canberra has reaffirmed its opposition to uranium mining. The vote came at the end of a lengthy debate on the issue. Much of the discussions centered on differing proposals for the uranium industry if the Labor Party was elected to office.

The opposition leader, Mr Hayden, told the conference it would be an electoral disaster to propose an immediate shutdown of uranium projects. His speech brought angry accusations from leftwing delegates who accused him of being scared of the electorate.

A Radio Australia reporter covering the conference says the rightwing section of the party wanted to change the present hardline policy banning the mining and treatment of uranium and calling for the repudiation of existing supply contracts.

'Leave ANZUS' Motion Rejected

BK080900 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0830 GMT 8 Jul 82

[Text] The National Conference of the Labor Party has rejected leftwing moves for a policy to withdraw Australia from the ANZUS defense treaty with the United States and New Zealand. Leftwing delegates argue that the alliance made Australia subservient to the United States and prevented it from having an independent voice in world affairs. But the Labor leader, Mr Hayden, said it would be disastrous to drop the ANZUS treaty without having an alternative foreign policy. The conference voted against the withdrawal from the treaty by 58 votes to 31. The Labor conference has also rejected proposals that its policy should be to close American bases in Australia and to stop nuclear-armed or powered ships from entering Australian ports.

Leadership Debate 16 July

BK080903 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0830 GMT 8 Jul 82

[Text] The parliamentary Labor Party will meet in Canberra tomorrow week to decide the Labor leadership. The opposition leader, Mr Hayden, announced the meeting to put to an end what he called a deliberate campaign to destabilize the Labor Party. Mr Hayden said the campaign had undermined the gains of this week's National Conference in Canberra and was doing serious damage to the morale and credibility of the party.

Mr Hayden said he had resisted taking any action until now because of the party's need to concentrate on policies this week. But he said the destructive exercise had gone on long enough and no leader could tolerate such insidious destabilization of the party's team effort.

The Labor Party backbench parliamentarian and former trade union leader, Mr Bob Hawke, has been suggested as an alternate leader of the party.

OFFICIAL CRITICIZES NATO'S 'LACK OF RESOLVE'

BK030909 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0830 GMT 3 Jul 82

[Text] The federal minister for industry and commerce, Sir Phillip Lynch, has accused members of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization of lacking resolve in dealing with the threat from the Soviet Union. Speaking in Paris, Sir Phillip said the Soviet military might had never been so threatening. Yet, NATO's perception of how to deal with it had never been so divergent. He told the Fifth Party Leaders Conference of the European Democratic Union that Australia believed the West should make a substantial effort in the area of conventional arms in order to remove temptation from the Soviet Union to exploit its existing advantage. Sir Phillip said that at the same time, detente should be part of the solution together with an agreed policy among Western nations on economic relations with the Soviet state.

The minister said NATO's lack of resolve toward the Soviet threat was causing concern to Pacific nations. He added that the biggest problem facing the Association of Southeast Asian Nations was the Soviet-supported occupation of Kampuchea by Vietnam.

SINCLAIR LEAVES FOR UK TO DISCUSS INVINCIBLE

BK070954 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0830 GMT 7 Jul 82

[Excerpt] The defense minister, Mr Sinclair, has left Australia for talks with the British Government on the purchase of the aircraft carrier Invincible. His trip follows last week's announcement by Britain's Defense Minister, Mr Nott, that the Invincible could be retained as part of the rearmament program.

FOREIGN TROOPS SIGHTED ON SEMPADAN ISLAND

BK060935 Hong Kong AFP in English 0926 GMT 6 Jul 82

[Text] Jakarta, July 6 (AFP) -- Foreign troops have occupied the tiny Indonesian island of Sempadan, east of Borneo between the Malaysian state of Sabah and Indonesian East Borneo, the evening newspaper SINAR HARAPAN reported today.

The paper said an Indonesian sea patrol recently spotted a number of troops engaged in unspecified activities on the island. East Borneo Military Commander Brig. Gen. Henry Santoso was quoted by the paper as saying that he was studying the report.

A Foreign Office spokesman said the presence of foreign troops on the island had been known. He did not specify the nationality of these troops, but added without elaborating: "We shall settle the problem in a friendly way".

The six square kilometre island used to belong to the former Bulungan and Tidung sultanate which was then included in the former Dutch East Indies.

A military spokesman later confirmed the report saying that Indonesian authorities were approaching a certain country to secure a friendly settlement of the problem. He refused to name the country involved, but it was believed to be Malaysia.

Jakarta is believed to be committed to a negotiated settlement. So far no country has claimed the island which used to be a transit point for inter-island shipping.

Ship Patrolling Close

BK080821 Hong Kong AFP in English 0521 GMT 7 Jul 82

[Text] Jakarta, July 7 (AFP) -- An Indonesian Navy ship has been patrolling close to the island of Sempadan near the border with the Malaysian state of Sabah which was recently occupied by foreign troops, the official organ of the ruling Golkar Party, SUARA KARYA (VOICE OF THE WORKERS) reported today.

Confirming the presence on the island of the foreign troops, the Foreign Office said yesterday that it would settle the problem in a friendly way. It did not name the nationality of the troops who were believed to be Malaysian.

In a report from Tarakan, East Borneo, SUARA KARYA said the foreign troops who wore green trousers and yellow khaki shirts, emerged from the jungle to watch the ship, but it gave no details of what had happened afterwards.

The waters around the island are frequently visited by foreign fishing vessels, but traditional Indonesian trawlers are generally unable to get close to the island because of big waves, the paper said.

The island, thickly covered in jungle, has oil resources while coconut trees and turtles are to be found on the beaches. The island's coastal waters are known to be rich in fish.

Indonesia had strained relations with Malaysia in 1963 when the late President Sukarno launched an armed confrontation policy against Malaysia in opposition to the formation of the Malaysian Federation which he said had been used by the "British colonialists" to encircle Indonesia. Indonesian troops were dropped into the Malaysian Peninsula, Sabah and Sarawak, but Sukarno's confrontation fizzled out as the Indonesian Communist Party staged an abortive coup d'etat which eventually led to his downfall.

Meanwhile, the official ANTARA news service reported that a total of 18 Malaysian trawlers had been captured by Indonesian patrol vessels in an operation to prevent illegal fishing in Indonesian territorial waters.

The operation last week near the Jamur Batu Mandi Islands in the Malacca Strait was the largest held so far against foreign ships operating without permits in Indonesian waters, ANTARA said. It quoted local Navy spokesman Major O. Siahaan as saying that all the trawlers and their crews were held at Belawan Port near Medan in north Sumatra. The number of Malaysian trawlers seized was the biggest in one single operation, during which 12 other trawlers managed to escape, ANTARA added.

In another report, ANTARA said the Indonesian frigate Kri Ngurah Rai had detained two Taiwanese ships for fishing without permits in east Indonesia. The ships, Chang Ey No. 1 and Chang Ey No. 12, with 16 crewmen each were held in the Aru Sea a few days ago, ANTARA added.

Sudomo Denies Report

BK071411 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 1200 GMT 7 Jul 82

[Text] Commander of the Security and Order Restoration Command and armed forces Deputy Commander Admiral Sudomo has said that there have been no activities by foreign forces on Sempadan Island -- a small island in East Kalimantan. Admiral Sudomo said that according to the Dutch-British treaty of (?1861), the status of the island remained unclear. The issue was discussed by the Indonesian and Malaysian foreign ministers in May 1980, but no agreement was reached.

Admiral Sudomo made these remarks in denying Jakarta press reports that foreign forces were active on Sempadan Island. Jakarta papers also reported that the island has oil and gas reserves.

Negotiating With Malaysia

BK070913 Hong Kong AFP in English 0856 GMT 7 Jul 82

[Text] Jakarta, July 7 (AFP) -- Indonesia today charged that Malaysia had put two Indonesian islands on the Malaysian map. "We are negotiating with Malaysia to solve the problem," State Secretary Lieutenant General Sudharmono said after a cabinet meeting. Dismissing newspaper reports earlier today that the island of Sempadan had been occupied by foreign troops, he said the foreign ministers of the two neighbouring Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) countries had negotiated the status of the two islands.

The other one is Legitan. They lie between the Malaysian state of Sabah and Indonesian East Borneo.

The two islands were included in a Malaysian map in 1980. He called on the press not to build up the island story saying that a peaceful settlement was being sought.

He denied reports that there were oil resources on the islands. "They are not inhabited either. But they are mainly rocks," General Sudharmono added.

A leading member of Parliament today called on the Indonesian Government to use diplomatic and physical means to gain control of Sempadan Island. Gde Jaksa, deputy chairman of the Parliamentary Foreign Affairs Commission, told newsmen the island should remain part of Indonesia. "The government must use every means to control the island, whether through diplomacy or force. We had better talk with Malaysia first under the spirit of brotherhood," Mr Jaksa said. He stressed that the islands were strategically important for Indonesia.

Dr Khalik Ali of the Moslem United Development Party (PPP) today said Indonesia had better use physical means if it was unable to drive the alleged foreign troops out through diplomacy.

The Foreign Office appeared to have failed to seek a settlement through diplomacy as foreign troops were allegedly still there, despite its diplomatic negotiations that had been going on for over 1 year, he said.

He added that he regretted the Foreign Office did not inform Parliament over the islands dispute.

KOMPAS COMMENTS ON KHMER COALITION GOVERNMENT

BK030655 Jakarta KOMPAS in Indonesian 24 Jun 82 p 4

[Editorial: "The Kampuchean Coalition Government"]

[Text] Finally, the declaration on the establishment of the Democratic Kampuchea Coalition Government has been signed. The event, which took place in Kuala Lumpur, can be considered as an historic event, especially in the history of the Khmer people.

With the signing of the declaration, leaders of the three Kampuchean resistance factions agreed to foster their unity toward the reconstruction of the Kampuchean state and people. First, however, they must strive to secure the withdrawal of the Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea. It would be ideal if the withdrawal of the Vietnamese troops could be arranged through negotiations. As Prince Sihanouk has said, however, Vietnam only knows the "language of force" and does not seem to understand the language of diplomacy.

If Prince Sihanouk is right, then the war in Kampuchea will never end.

As a country which used to boast that it is opposed to intervention by other countries in its internal affairs and attempts to dominate it, Vietnam should be ready to allow the Kampuchean people to form their own government and handle their own affairs. Vietnam's logic has always been that its presence in Kampuchea is at the request of the Heng Samrin regime, and in order to prevent Vietnam from being pinned down from two sides, it must abandon that logic.

The question is whether the Heng Samrin regime has been fully accepted by the majority of the Kampuchean people and whether it has a mandate to invite Vietnamese troops. This is the first reason. Secondly, if every country could justify occupying another country giving as its reason that it will be pinned down by two of its immediate neighbors, many countries will do the same thing. As a result, our world will constantly be plagued by wars that could threaten many countries.

If Vietnam criticizes the current Israeli invasion of Lebanon, then Vietnam also has to admit that its military invasion of Kampuchea is wrong. Israel's logic is almost identical to that of Vietnam's. It worries about the PLO's domination over Lebanon, which could be turned into bases of operations against Israel. Apart from its worries about the PLO, the Israeli invasion of Lebanon also stems from its concerns about Syria, with which it has no friendly relations but which has a strong position in Lebanon.

If Vietnam wants to be consistent with its frequently declared principles, then it should withdraw its troops from Kampuchea and allow the Kampuchean people to run their own government without its intervention. How the troop withdrawal should be implemented could be discussed with the parties who are now united in the coalition government.

Of course, the three parties in the coalition -- the Kampuchean People's National Liberation Front, the Kampuchean Democratic Party and the Kampuchean National Liberation Movement -- should first reach a consensus. They have to prove what they have spelled out in Kuala Lumpur that the most important thing facing them at present is to strive for the establishment of a new, independent and peaceful Kampuchea.

They would be better off not presenting a certain country as their backing, especially maintaining dependence on the People's Republic of China. For Vietnam this would be just like unfurling a red cloth in a bullfight. On the other hand, the coalition side cannot afford to have Vietnam's position in Kampuchea simply be replaced by the People's Republic of China.

What Sihanouk stressed at a press conference in Kuala Lumpur was right: "The place for the Russians is in the Soviet Union, the Americans in the United States and the Vietnamese in Vietnam."

GOOD RELATIONS WITH PNG TO BE MAINTAINED

BK071409 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 1200 GMT 7 Jul 82

[Text] The good relations between Indonesia and Papua New Guinea will be maintained regardless of the change of government as a result of the victory of former Prime Minister Michael Somare in the recent general elections. A Foreign Affairs Department official in Jakarta said Indonesia will maintain its good neighborly relations with Papua New Guinea.

The victory of Somare in the recent Papua New Guinea general elections will be announced officially in mid July and the new government will be installed in August.

FRENCH TRADE MINISTER'S ACTIVITIES REPORTED

Meeting With Prawiro

BK051512 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 1200 GMT 5 Jul 82

[Text] The visiting French trade delegation headed by Foreign Trade Minister Michel Jobert today held talks with Trade and Cooperatives Minister Radius Prawiro to discuss cooperation in further promoting Indonesian exports of nonoil and nonnatural gas commodities to the EEC. At the meeting, Minister Prawiro briefed his guest on the 1982 export package aimed at increasing Indonesian exports of nonoil and nonnatural gas commodities.

After the meeting, Minister Prawiro said that in addition to discussing bilateral trade relations he also expressed the hope that Minister Michel Jobert, on his return home, would explain the Indonesian situation to the EEC. On trade between Indonesia and France, he said it is continuing to increase.

Calls On Suharto

BK061138 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 0700 GMT 6 Jul 82

[Text] Efforts to further promote trade relations between Indonesia and France were discussed by French Foreign Trade Minister Michel Jobert when he paid a courtesy call on President Suharto at the Merdeka Palace this afternoon. In response to questions by newsmen on Indonesia's new export policy on nonoil and nonnatural gas commodities, the pragmatic French minister said he would accept whatever could be implemented well.

Trade and Cooperatives Minister Radius Prawiro, who accompanied Minister Jobert at his meeting with President Suharto, said the volume of trade with France is small if compared with those of other European countries. But France plays an important role in the EEC, particularly in agricultural products. Therefore, it is necessary to further expand trade with France. Efforts will be made to see that exports of Indonesian tobacco will not be hampered by very high import duties imposed by the EEC.

Minister Radius Prawiro said it is necessary to see that Indonesian smoking tobacco is subjected to the present import duties paid by the European countries. In this regard, France would continue to support Indonesian interests in its export of tobacco and rice bran in order to enable Indonesia to increase the income of farmers.

Foreign Trade Minister Michel Jobert, who arrived in Indonesia on Sunday as guest of Trade and Cooperatives Minister Radius Prawiro, yesterday held a first round of talks with Minister Prawiro. The talks will be resumed today. Minister Jobert today will also hold meetings with Coordinating Minister for Economics, Finance and Industry Wijoyo Nitiasastro, Communications Minister Rusmin Nuryadin, State Minister and State Secretary Sudharmono and Industries Minister A.R. Suhud. The French minister will return home this evening via Singapore.

Departs 6 July

BK061540 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 1500 GMT 6 Jul 82

[Text] Industries Minister Suhud today told French Foreign Trade Minister Michel Jobert that the Indonesian basic industry sector is still open to French investment. The two ministers held a 30-minute meeting before the French minister left Jakarta.

French contractors are now undertaking expansion work at the Gresik petrochemical plant and the Leces paper mill in east Java.

BRIEFS

NEW ZEALAND, NEPAL ENVOYS -- Jakarta, July 3 (ANTARA) -- Two newly designated foreign ambassadors to Indonesia respectively Michael John Powles of New Zealand and Gyanendra Prasad Pandey of Nepal presented their letters of credence to President Suharto at a ceremony held at Merdeka Palace Saturday morning. [Excerpt] [Jakarta ANTARA in English 0842 GMT 3 Jul 82 BK]

KALIMANTAN JOINT COAL MINING -- Jakarta, July 6 (ANTARA) -- Work contracts for the joint mining of coal between the Indonesian coal-mining company Pt Tambang Batubara and Hanil Cement of South Korea, Tasek Cement of Malaysia, Siam Cement of Thailand and Enadimsa of Spain is now expected to be signed soon. The proposal for the signing of the contracts by the government has already obtained the green light from the DPR (Parliament). Spokesman of Tambang Batubara A.H. Sazili expected Tuesday the contracts would most probably be signed between the Indonesian company and its foreign partners next month (August). If the signing materializes as expected, then works for the joint mining operation will possibly be started toward the end of this year. Tasek Cement and Siam Cement would do mining works in South Kalimantan. Hanil Cement's mining area will be East Kalimantan. Enadimsa had also asked for mining contract in South Kalimantan. Four companies are already mining coal in East and South Kalimantan, namely Pt Arutmin Indonesia, Pt Utah Indonesia, Agip-Consol and Pt Kaltim Prima Coal. [Text] [Jakarta ANTARA in English 0859 GMT 6 Jul 82 BK]

RIAU OIL EXPORTS -- Pekanbaru, July 6 (ANTARA) Oil export from Riau Province during May 1982 had reached the 13,479,675 barrel mark worth U.S.\$467.41 million, which was an increase in volume as well as in value, compared to the previous month. During April Riau oil export reached the 12,838,702 barrel mark worth U.S.\$449.02 million. Compared to May 1981, however, the May 1982 export volume showed a drastic decline, because during May 1981 it reached the 21,116,064 barrel mark and a value of U.S.\$735.68 million. [Excerpt] [Jakarta ANTARA in English 0755 GMT 6 Jul 82 BK]

MALAYSIADEFENSE OFFICIAL NOTES MILITARY SPENDING CUT

BK061430 Kuala Lumpur NEW SUNDAY TIMES in English 4 Jul 82 p 5

[By Sabry Sharif]

[Text] Kuala Lumpur, Sat. -- Defence spending for this year may be trimmed by about \$1 billion as part of the government's economy drive. Deputy defence minister, Abang Abu Bakar Mustapha, in an interview today, hinted that the slash will be between \$800 million and \$1 billion.

However, the purchase of weapons vital to the nation's security such as frigates, mine-sweepers, armoured personnel carriers, fighter bombers and small arms will not be affected, he said. The cutback in some development projects must not be seen as crippling the armed forces, he said. Existing facilities are able to cope with the nation's security needs.

The bulk of the cut will be from the \$2.7 billion development expenditure allocated to the Defence Ministry under the 1982 budget. The remainder of the cuts, which are marginal compared with the cuts to development expenditure, will be from the ministry's \$2.1 billion operating expenditure. This, said the deputy defence minister, will mean, among other things, the cutting down of spending on courses for officers.

Among the major casualties are the Johore and Sabah recruit training centres which will be closed temporarily, deferment of the air force training base in RMAF Gong Kedak in Kelantan, naval forward bases in Hohore Baru, Labuan and Kuching, purchase of medium-weight tanks and the \$333 million Armed Forces Defence College. There will also be a freeze in the recruitment of new staff. Only those with specialised skills like doctors and engineers will be employed.

Abang Abu Bakar said the Pulada recruit training centre in Johore and the Kota Kinabalu training centre will be closed down for a period of probably two to three years. He said the recruit training programme will now be carried out at the army's Port Dickson Camp, the other recruit training centre in the country. The move will also allow the training officers at the centres to be deployed to different army units to help ease the shortage of officers. The territorial army will see a slower intake of officers and recruits this year.

COMMENTARY ON HO CHI MINH CITY CONFERENCE

BK071505 Kuala Lumpur International Service in English 0800 GMT 7 Jul 82

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] The current meeting at Ho Chi Minh City between the foreign ministers of the Vietnamese and Lao Governments as well as representatives from the puppet Heng Samrin regime in Phnom Penh will not be successful in deflecting attention from the new realities that have emerged over the last 2 weeks. The Democratic Kampuchean Government was recently expanded into a coalition government with Prince Sihanouk as the president, Son Sann as the prime minister and Khieu Samphan as the vice president in charge of foreign affairs.

The Democratic Kampuchean Government has already gained international recognition by being given the Kampuchea seat at the United Nations. This action and the gesture of recognition by a vast majority of nations had already assured the new expanded coalition government of the attention, acceptance and recognition that has been denied to the puppet Heng Samrin group.

The Vietnamese purpose of using the Ho Chi Minh City conference as a counterpoint to the formal inauguration of the coalition government on Kampuchean soil would surely meet with failure.

Hanoi had failed earlier to gain recognition for its puppet government in Phnom Penh even when the Democratic Kampuchean Government was composed entirely of representatives from the hated Khmer Rouge faction. The Khmer Rouge were successful in gaining recognition even with their past record of genocide and of waging war on their own people because the international community accepted them as being the truly genuine representatives of the Kampuchean people as opposed to the Heng Samrin group which was the creation of Hanoi and which is even today totally and pathetically subservient to it.

The Ho Chi Minh City meeting would have served no purpose if indeed its intention was to deflect attention from the inauguration of the new coalition government on Kampuchean soil. The new realities and the movement toward the formation of the government that is synonymous with Kampuchean patriotism and national honor, is too strong for it to be derailed by a meeting of ministers. This meeting is also expected to repeat its previous proposal of a partial troop withdrawal if the Thais promise not to support the Kampuchean resistance movement.

This proposal will again ignore the realities of Kampuchea. Instead of trying to implicate the Bangkok Government, those who made this proposal should ponder the new reality that there is in fact now a new coalition government and the Coalition Democratic Kampuchean Government has every right to ask for any assistance from any other government or group. This is the inherent right of all government and it can perhaps be said that more than any other government, it is the Coalition Democratic Kampuchean Government that is in need of aid and comfort.

It has also been stressed time and again that what is required in Kampuchea is a total and complete withdrawal of all Vietnamese troops and not a partial withdrawal which would serve no purpose. Once this withdrawal is effected, then a UN-sponsored and supervised election can be held to give the Kampuchean people a chance to express their will and bring about a government that they want. It would be useful to remember that ultimately only that solution will prevail that will allow for the creation of a truly Kampuchean government that will help to secure Kampuchea's independence, territorial integrity and national pride.

FRG TO GIVE NONMILITARY AID TO KHMER COALITION

BK080847 Kuala Lumpur International Service in English 0600 GMT 8 Jul 82

[Text] The Federal Republic of Germany will provide nonmilitary aid to the Son Sann and Prince Sihanouk factions within the recently formed coalition government. This assurance was given by the German Deputy Minister, foreign affairs [title as heard], Dr Hildegard Hamm-Brucher. She said this during discussions with the parliamentary secretary of the Foreign Affairs Ministry, Mr Abdul Kadir, in Kuala Lumpur. They exchanged views relating to the problem of the free enterprise system and the solution to the Kampuchea issue.

Mr Abdul Kadir later expressed his disappointment to newsmen on the result of various conferences held and agreements reached on commodities such as the International Tin Agreement [ITA] and the International Natural Rubber Agreement. These agreements were meant to protect the interests of both producers and consumers through fixing the floor and ceiling prices. However, when prices of these commodities were falling, consumers were either too slow or reluctant to fulfill the obligations to help stabilize prices.

He said the West German deputy minister also expressed disappointment over the attitude of the Soviet Union and the United States for not participating in the Sixth ITA. She has also agreed to convey Malaysia's view and concern on the free enterprise system to the EEC countries. Steps could then be taken for a more equitable and fair trade arrangement.

KUALA LUMPUR TO RECEIVE VIETNAM'S THACH

BK081111 Hong Kong AFP in English 0912 GMT 8 Jul 82

[By N.G. Nair]

[Text] Kuala Lumpur, July 8 (AFP) -- Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach is due here on July 25 for a 3-day visit, part of a regional tour seen here as a bid to improve Hanoi's strained ties with the non-communist Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN). Before arriving here at the invitation of Malaysian Foreign Minister Tan Sri Ghazali Shafie, Mr Thach is scheduled to visit Singapore July 18-20, pay a 2-day visit to Thailand followed by a 3-day tour of Burma. Mr Thach will again stop over in Bangkok on July 28 on his way back home from Kuala Lumpur.

He has indicated that his talks in Singapore, Thailand and Malaysia, three of the five ASEAN members, will cover bilateral relations and problems relating to regional peace and security, meaning the Cambodian crisis. The talks are expected to zero in on the "significant" partial withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Cambodia announced by Indochinese foreign ministers in Ho Chi Minh City (ex-Saigon) yesterday along with their call for an international conference on Southeast Asia.

In the absence of Mr Ghazali, currently on a European tour, Malaysian Foreign Ministry officials were reluctant to give details of what Mr Thach would discuss here. But they pointed out that Mr Thach's visit was important, coming as it does in the wake of yesterday's Ho Chi Minh announcement. The latest Vietnamese pronouncements indicated a flexible attitude on the part of Hanoi, although Hanoi's partial pull-out due to begin this month falls short of the total withdrawal of Vietnamese troops called for in United Nations resolutions, they added. Malaysia, like its ASEAN partners, will be in a better position to assess the Vietnamese attitude after hearing from Mr Thach details of Hanoi's troop withdrawal plans and other steps to ensure peace and stability in the region, the officials indicated.

Mr Thach, who will be accompanied by three senior officials, will call on the Prime Minister Dr Mahathir Mohamad during his stay here. He is expected to visit a fourth ASEAN country, Indonesia, in September and has sent out feelers about a possible trip to the Philippines, the fifth ASEAN member.

The Malaysian Foreign Ministry was meanwhile studying the announcement on the troop withdrawal and the proposed international conference on Southeast Asia. A spokesman said that the ministry was awaiting official reports from its missions in Vientiane and Hanoi on the latest development. The Vietnamese Embassy here told AFP that it hoped to send the official text of the Ho Chi Minh City communique to the Malaysian Foreign Ministry by tomorrow.

ASEAN capitals are also in touch with each other for consultations. A joint stand is expected to be worked out by the time ASEAN foreign ministers meet in Bangkok on July 16. The meeting has been called by Thai Foreign Minister Air Chief Marshal Sitthi Sawetsila, the current chairman of the ASEAN Standing Committee, to enable the ministers to confer with their Austrian counterpart Willibald Pahr. Mr Pahr, who chaired last July's UN-sponsored International Conference on Cambodia, will be in Bangkok from July 16 to 18 immediately after a two-day visit to Hanoi.

MRS MARCOS HOLDS TALKS WITH SOVIET LEADERS

HK070007 Manila Domestic Service in English 2300 GMT 6 Jul 82

[Text] In Moscow the first lady has begun meeting with top Russian leaders. Yesterday she conferred with Vasilii Kuznetsov, the first vice president of the Soviet Presidium. The Soviet leader assured Madam Marcos of Russia's friendship for the Filipino people. In another meeting, the first lady pledged that the Philippines will do its modest share in the quest for world peace. She voiced the Philippine policy of friendship with all nations during her talks with Soviet Minister of Culture Demichev. Demichev praised the Philippine policy and predicted that the 5-day visit of the first lady to the Russian capital would further enhance cultural and political relations between the Philippines and the Soviet Union.

Soviet leaders led by Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko pledged Russia's continuing friendship with the Filipinos and peace to peoples of Southeast Asia. Gromyko discussed with Mrs Marcos the aspects of Soviet-Philippine relations and international issues of mutual concern. TASS news agency said the talks were friendly.

The Soviet leader Kuznetsov said Russia seeks reduction of arms on the basis of security, and reiterated that Russia will not be the first to use nuclear weapons.

Meeting With Gromyko

OW071320 Quezon City RPN Television Network in English 1100 GMT 7 Jul 82

[Text] Soviet Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko has assured the first lady of Russia's continuing desire to maintain friendly relations with the Philippines. Mrs Imelda Romualdez Marcos met with the foreign minister and held talks for 2 hours. During the course of their meeting, the Soviet foreign minister greeted Mrs Marcos as an outstanding representative of the Filipino people who has made significant contributions to the social life of her country, international politics and bilateral ties between Moscow and Manila. The Russian official also assured his country's desire to see Southeast Asia and a zone of peace.

Wednesday night the first lady was to be honored at a dinner in the Kremlin to be hosted by Vasilii Kuznetsov, vice chairman of the Soviet Presidium.

MINDANAO MILITIA READY FOR CPP INSURGENTS

HK070317 Davao PEOPLE'S FORUM in English 24-26 Jun 82 pp 1, 8

[Text] About 5,000 members of the civilian Home Defense Force are scattered all over Regions 11 and 10, and all are ready to meet the threat of communist insurgency by the Communist Party of the Philippines (CPP).

This was disclosed by Capt. Ramon P. Hongo, battalion commander of the 1st Battalion of the Home Defense Force based in Trento, Agusan del Sur. The militiamen trained under his battalion complement those who were already trained under the constabulary.

More militiamen will be trained and armed, he said, because of the communist threat in the two regions, particularly in Davao City and the three Davao provinces, Butuan City and two Agusan provinces aside from Surigao. The training under his command for militiamen started only last October of last year. The militiamen, he said, are also being prepared in case an army or PC battalion is pulled out from a once critical area to continue with the job of maintaining peace and order.

The militiamen, he said, can also be utilized by the mayors and governors because the purpose is actually to give back to the local government executives the power of supervising them in times of emergency.

Capt. Hongo said that not all can become militiamen. They are selected by the Baranggay captains, the municipal mayor and the provincial governors and the PC still conducts a background test on them before they could qualify for training. They are also covered by the articles of war and can be disarmed and court-martialed if they commit offenses as militiamen.

13 Killed in Mindanao

HK060022 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2330 GMT 5 Jul 82

[Excerpt] Thirteen people including four soldiers were killed while six others were injured in three separate shooting incidents in Mindanao over the weekend. This was reported by Camp Crame yesterday. The Camp Crame report said the 4 soldiers were killed when they were ambushed Saturday by 50 heavily-armed men in Bonifacio town in Misamis Occidental.

NINE NPA SUSPECTS KILLED IN CAMARINES SUR

OW071329 Quezon City RPN Television Network in English 1100 GMT 7 Jul 82

[Text] Nine suspected members of the New People's Army were killed in an encounter with government troopers in (the Bicol) and in southern Negros during the last 2 weeks. Three of those killed clashed with elements of the 601st PC [Philippines Constabulary] Company in Barangay (Saransanan), Camarines Sur. Yesterday's encounter was reported to Camp Crame by Col (Nesso Ramos), Task Force (Radena) commander.

In southern Negros, Task Force (Salong) sources said six NPA members, including a commander, were slain in separate encounters with the military in the city of (Kapone), Barangay (Kamindangan), (Spalay) in (Sussidurin), Barangay (Ashia) in (Debaan), (Vode) in Negros Occidental.

Seventeen other terrorists were captured by military agents also during the past 2 weeks.

VIRATA STRESSES INDUSTRIAL RESTRUCTURING

HK040030 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2330 GMT 3 Jul 82

[Text] Prime Minister Cesar Virata yesterday said the government will soon launch an industrial restructuring program to boost the country's export drive. Virata made the announcement in a news conference to outline the government's program to change the composition of the country's exports, following a decline in demand and prices in the world market. The prime minister said industrial restructuring is needed so that more Philippine manufactured products could be exported.

Virata, who arrived from a meeting with World Bank officials in Tokyo, said despite protection and incentives given by the government to manufacturers, Philippine products have yet to make a major breakthrough in the international market. He noted that some vested interests are making it difficult for Philippine products to be exported, despite protective support from the government. At the same time, he said the country's energy development and conservation program, which gained the support of the World Bank, will cut down the country's dependence on imported oil to about 50 percent.

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